

Bonn Takes Heat on Troops

German Role Is Key for Balkans, Allies Warn

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Publicly chiding Germany for refusing to commit troops to peacekeeping, an array of allied defense officials and politicians warned Sunday that the absence of German troops could imperil the chances for any sizable military intervention in the former Yugoslavia.

In Western consultations about Bosnia, several officials said, the Clinton administration's objections to the plan put forward by Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen mainly reflect fears that it calls for a United Nations force of at least 50,000 soldiers, most of whom would have to come from the United States.

German participation is seen as crucial if Europe is to muster a 25,000-strong force matching a U.S. troop presence. Such a force could conceivably be deployed for years.

So, no U.S. military intervention in Bosnia is likely unless Germany changes policy and drops its objections to any foreign combat role for its troops, according to Senator William S. Cohen, the Maine Republican, who is influential on defense issues, spoke at a meeting of policymakers and experts from NATO countries.

In weighing a decision to commit U.S. ground troops, he said, the Clinton administration would insist on seeing that Europeans fully shared the combat — "including substantial German troops, in tanks."

It was the strongest, most pressing allied call yet for the political leaders in Bonn to shed its hesitations about ordering German troops to play a full role in NATO's planned new peacekeeping missions.

In more general terms, the same appeal was voiced at the conference by several allied officials, including Defense Minister Pierre Joxe of France and top officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Apparently confident that these allied appeals would strengthen his hand in domestic debate about lifting constraints on the armed forces, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he agreed that German troops should play a complete role in preserving stability.

So far, the Kohl government has been unable to get enough support from the opposition socialists to pass a law authorizing the use of troops in any NATO operation. Meanwhile, loopholes have been found for German participation in the relief operation in Somalia.

But Mr. Kohl said that he could never order German troops, even under the flag of the United Nations, into a country such as Yugoslavia, which had been subjected to Nazi brutality.

This view, critics pointed out, meant that Mr. Kohl was effectively excluding a German role in the most unstable parts of Europe.

Decrying this interpretation of Germany's special historic obligations, American and European officials told Mr. Kohl that other countries, far from being fearful, wanted to see German troops cooperating fully with their allies.

Despite these psychological reassurances from abroad, German officials said, a policy change still seems months away.

Allied insistence on a stronger German role reflects growing estimates of how big a credible peacekeeping operation in Bosnia would need to be.

If the UN plan for Bosnia is accepted by the parties, a NATO official said, "we'll have to be in there tomorrow and then stay for years."

If peacekeepers are obliged only to administer an accord accepted by the warring parties, the job could be done by 50,000 soldiers, a British official said. If fighting continues, however, the number could quickly rise beyond 100,000, he said.

This unspoken troop requirement, a NATO official said, means that "nobody likes the Vance-Owen plan, even though European governments are not saying so because they hope that Washington will fill it for them."

Voicing the strong U.S. reservations, Mr. Cohen said he was reflecting a consensus in Congress and among the public. If troops were ordered to the former Yugoslavia, he said, Washington would insist on a clear, single command for the intervention and would aim not at punishing the Serbs but at stopping the bloodshed.



A Sarajevo family transporting foraged firewood past a damaged train at the main terminal Sunday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Danish Poll Favorable to Maastricht

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — A major opinion poll published Sunday showed that a clear majority of Danes would vote in favor of the European Community's Maastricht treaty in their second referendum on the pact on May 18.

The poll by Gallup Denmark, published in the national daily Berlingske Tidende, 54 percent said they would vote "yes" and 25 percent "no," while 21 percent were undecided or would not vote. The institute interviewed 4,403 Danes between Jan. 4 and Feb. 3.

The poll was the biggest sampling of Danish opinion on the issue since voters rejected the treaty by a margin of 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent last June 2. The new vote will be on a revised deal agreed with the Community at a meeting in Edinburgh in December, allowing Danes to opt out of long-term plans for a common currency, joint defense, union citizenship and police cooperation.

Miyazawa Vows to Win Back Kurils

TOKYO (AFP) — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan renewed his determination on Sunday to settle a deadlocked territorial dispute over the Kuril Islands off Japan's northern coast without making concessions to Russia.

"We need to resolve the pending territorial problem in order to drastically improve our bilateral relations," Mr. Miyazawa said in a speech at a rally for the return of the Kurils, which were occupied by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

The decades-old dispute blocked the conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty and major Japanese economic aid to Russia. Relations between the two countries further worsened after President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia abruptly canceled a trip to Tokyo last year.

Intruder Held at U.S. Nuclear Plant

MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania (AP) — A man crashed a car through the gates at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant on Sunday and spent four hours inside the plant before being arrested, the police said.

Pierce Nye, 31, of Bethel, Pennsylvania, was arrested inside the turbine building, which houses electrical generating equipment, state police and plant officials said.

A State Police spokesman said Mr. Nye told authorities that he had acted alone, had no explosives and did not tamper with anything. Authorities did not say why he drove into the plant, but one state official said he had been released last month from a psychiatric hospital.

Yemenis Warn Foreign Workers

SANA'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Yemen says it cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners after a series of hostage-taking incidents and asked its largest oil operator to consider shutting down production, an oil industry source said on Sunday.

The Western source said Texas-based Hunt Oil Co. decided to maintain normal operations after discussions requested by Oil Minister Saleh Abu Bakr Husayn in the last week. But in the face of actions by lawless tribes, Hunt will "curtail the movement of foreign staff and make them less of a target," the source added.

Algiers Extends State of Emergency

ALGIERS (AFP) — A state of emergency imposed in Algeria a year ago will be extended indefinitely because of continued Islamic fundamentalist agitation, a statement from the ruling High State Committee, or collegial presidency, said Sunday.

The statement was issued after the weekly meeting of the presidency. The emergency was tightened Dec. 5 when a curfew was imposed in some areas. Interior Minister Mohammed Hardi said those calling for the lifting of the restrictions wanted to "deprive the state of the tools to fight subversion and terrorism."

Mitterrand's Visit Helpful for Hanoi

HANOI (AFP) — President Francois Mitterrand will visit Vietnam this week, providing a diplomatic lift for Hanoi's campaign to break out of international isolation. The visit will also help the interests of France, which wants to make its former colony an outpost of French economic and cultural influence in Asia.

Mr. Mitterrand will be accompanied by five ministers and a large official delegation when he arrives on Tuesday. He will leave two days later for Cambodia.

Mr. Mitterrand is to meet with President Le Duc Anh and the Communist Party general secretary, Do Muoi, on Tuesday in Hanoi, the French Embassy said. On Wednesday, he is to visit Dien Bien Phu, site of the French military defeat in 1954, before flying to Ho Chi Minh City.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa has announced that starting May 23 it will discontinue its Airport Express, a special rail service operating on the Düsseldorf-Frankfurt and Stuttgart-Frankfurt routes. Instead, Lufthansa says it will rent space on scheduled high-speed trains, but will retain the features of reserved passenger compartments and baggage check-in at the train station. (IHT)

Foreign airlines halted flights to Zagreb on Sunday a day after a German relief plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire over northern Croatia. Austrian Airlines, Swissair, Air France and Lufthansa canceled their scheduled flights, but Croatian Airlines is still running international flights, Zagreb airport officials said. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Grenada, Iraq, Slovenia.
- TUESDAY: Lebanon.
- WEDNESDAY: Malta.
- THURSDAY: Cameroon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Vatican City.
- FRIDAY: Burma.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

AMERICAN TOPICS

N.Y. Aid Chief Poses As Welfare Recipient

New York City's welfare chief, Barbara J. Sabol, went undercover as a welfare applicant to get a look at her bureaucracy from the bottom up. She didn't like what she found.

Mrs. Sabol, commissioner of the city's Human Resources Administration, disguised herself as a welfare seeker, using a fake identity and a wig or scarf to keep from being recognized. She said she spent at least 23 days posing as a welfare applicant between February and October of last year.

She was sent more than once to the wrong office. She waited in long and sometimes fruitless lines. She sat in seedy waiting rooms with cockroaches, broken chairs and telephones that did not work.

She praised most welfare workers. But she also described being scolded, misdirected and made to feel, as she put it, "depersonalized."

She returned the food stamps and other benefits she collected. She said she did not plan to discipline any of the welfare clerks who misdirected her. "I wasn't doing it for the purposes of identifying any individual or any individual office," she said. "I was trying to look at the system and define ways in which to make it better."

Short Takes

Production of a synthetic form of taxol, a new drug highly

effective in the treatment of various cancers, is growing so rapidly that there is no further reason to chop down the rare Pacific yew trees that previously were the only source of the drug, according to a spokeswoman for the manufacturer, Bristol-Myers Squibb. Environmentalists cheered the announcement. The trees are scattered in the underbrush in ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, and clear-cutting is required to harvest them.

Two men left dangling for 12 hours overnight on a Queensbury, New York, ski lift were sent to the hospital with frostbite and exposure when they finally were rescued. They had been left suspended 35 feet in the air after employees, unmindful of their presence, turned off the ski lift machinery and went home.

About People

Nancy Reagan says she supports Hillary Rodham Clinton's having a White House office near that of President Bill Clinton. Mrs. Reagan said, "They've both been very upfront about her role, and I respect them for it."

"We have a prayer in Texas we always offer up when someone claims to be the repository of All Truth," says Jack Yelton, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. "It goes like this: 'Dear God, let me seek the Truth, but spare me the company of those who have found it.'"

Arthur Higbee

Let China's Economy Grow, Expert Says

As President Bill Clinton settles into office, many Asian countries are concerned that differences with the United States over trade, human rights and other issues will generate tension in trans-Pacific relations. In Singapore, Robert A. Scalapino, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and a leading American scholar on Asia, discussed the outlook with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Mr. Clinton has talked of using trade leverage to advance the cause of human rights and democracy in China. Will that work? A. It's the wrong way to go. The U.S. has legitimate concerns about human rights in China and about development of political openness. But the economic issues we face with China ought to be debated on economic grounds.

To inject the human-rights issue into this arena would be to separate the U.S. from virtually all its Asian friends. None of them will follow this course. It would also punish the very elements in China that we want to see advance, particularly those in southern China and Hong Kong where economic growth is most dynamic.

Q. Isn't the Communist regime in China promoting reform and growth in the economy to maintain its monopoly of political power?

A. China today is not a monolithic society. It has many pluralistic elements and the U.S. should maintain maximum contact.

This is a transitional period for China. Washington should not be in the game of containing China and preventing it from becoming a part of mainstream Asia. It is through this process that more political openness will come.

Q. How would continued opening of the economy contribute to political liberalization in China?

A. Economic development has at least three political consequences of great significance.

MONDAY Q&A

First, it promotes diversity of regional development, professions and class structure. Such diversity means that it becomes increasingly impossible to maintain the old highly centralized Leninist political controls. We have already seen this process unfolding in China.

Secondly, economic development builds a middle class, a highly educated urban group that demands more genuine political participation.

Finally, it breaks down isolation, which has been one of the great weapons of authoritarian regimes. It makes a society porous and susceptible to external influences. These three forces all work on behalf of greater political openness.

Q. Will the rapid economic and social transformation of East Asia and the infusion of Western ideas lead to a uniquely Asian style of democracy in China and the rest of the region?

A. I do not agree with those who assume that democracy, as the U.S. defines it, is going to sweep over the world. We are not going to have a universal form of governance. I do believe, however, that the broad trends are towards greater political openness.

There are stages or systems in between Leninism and Western-style parliamentary democracy. I call some of them in Asia authoritarian pluralist systems. Politics remains constrained. There are restrictions on freedoms. But in the social and economic sphere, pluralism is encouraged.

Most countries in East Asia have a paramount commitment to stability and rapid development. There is a preference for a dominant party system because political pluralism frequently results in a degree of instability that a rapidly developing society feels it cannot tolerate.

Q. Should the Clinton administration adopt a tougher trade policy towards Japan? A. Japan itself is toughening its trade policies. So are some other countries. The U.S. also has to demand that markets be open to it.

However, I am very much opposed to protectionism. I believe that in the longer run, we have to work at the bilateral, regional and global levels to have freer and more open trade. If we don't, protectionism is certain to grow.

The U.S. and East Asian countries should learn work together so that their market economies and capitalist systems can move in harmony, even in a period when they have somewhat diverse traditions, strategies and stages of development.

Mediators Seek NATO Air Support In Bosnia

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The international mediators trying to solve the Balkan crisis want the United States to support the use of NATO planes to enforce provisions of their peace plan for ending the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, arguing that this would reassure Muslims and deter Serbs from further aggression.

The co-chairmen of the UN and European Community peace effort — Cyrus R. Vance, a former American secretary of state, and Lord Owen, a former British foreign secretary — also want the United States to provide modern satellite communications for the expanded 25,000-member peacekeeping force that the United Nations will be asked to send to Bosnia if all three factions agree to their proposals, officials here say.

The two mediators are also pressing the United States to take the lead in setting up a new international court to try those accused of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia as well as a special commission to monitor human-rights issues.

The mediators hope that provision for enforcement of their peace proposal through air power, coupled with some alterations in their suggested division of territory that would be more favorable to Muslims, would together encourage the Clinton administration to throw its full weight behind a modified version of their plan.

Officials said Lord Owen had received information from Washington that suggests the policy debate inside the new administration was moving in his favor, with President Bill Clinton now leaning toward supporting such a modified version of the Vance-Owen plan.

This would mean that the United States would have to tell Bosnia's beleaguered Muslims that they would not get any military help and that they should settle for a negotiated end to the conflict along the lines of the Vance-Owen plan.

Under the plan, which divides Bosnia-Herzegovina into 10 highly autonomous provinces, the armed ethnic factions are required to disarm and withdraw their artillery and other heavy weapons out of range of their opponents. The weapons would be stored with the UN peacekeeping force in areas where they could be monitored.

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen are now suggesting that the United States might strengthen that aspect of their plan by using NATO aircraft to enforce the ban on military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina and, if necessary, to bomb any armed force that fires its heavy weapons or fails to place them under UN monitoring.

Officials said such steps would help to reassure the Muslim side, which has less artillery than the Serbs.

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, the officials said, also hope to negotiate a number of changes in their plan for dividing the country into ethnically mixed provinces that would take more territory from the Serbs and give it to Muslims and Croats, thus helping make their plan more acceptable to the new U.S. administration, which has argued that the plan rewarded "ethnic cleansing."

German Skinheads Hurt 13

AGERS, Germany — Thirteen people were injured when about 40 skinheads attacked customers early Sunday in a restaurant in Bassum, in northwestern Germany, the police said. The attackers fled.

Wörner Sees The Need for Enforcement

The Associated Press
MUNICH — The Atlantic alliance may have to use force to resolve civil war in former Yugoslavia, the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said Sunday, with the peace process over Bosnia-Herzegovina at a crucial point.

Mr. Wörner, speaking with the U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, at his side, said the lack of powerful outside sanctions may have thwarted all peace efforts in Bosnia so far.

"The peace process may require the ultimate sanction of enforcement to succeed," the NATO chief said.

"We must not shrink from the legitimate use of force if we are to remain credible," he went on, adding later that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community had resources and institutions to make peace in the troubled Balkans.

"If we fail," he said, "it is our fault. It will be seen as a lack of will and leadership."

ASPIN: Consulting Allies

(Continued from page 1)
nadian, German and Dutch diplomats.

The U.S. official said that "they were impressed with the candor and completeness" of Mr. Aspin's presentation, but added that "there was no definite 'Yeah, we're with you if you do that' or 'No, we're not with you if you do that.'"

Some of the participants, however, seemed grateful for the appearance of an American initiative.

"At this moment the European countries are not able to find a solution," said Defense Minister Leo Delors of Belgium after meeting with Mr. Aspin.

Mr. Clinton had vowed during his presidential campaign to "make the United States a catalyst" for a collective stand against "Serbian aggression in Bosnia." During the campaign and in confirmation hearings since the election, members of Clinton's national security team said they favored shooting down Serbian aircraft that breached a no-flight zone over Bosnia and came close to endorsing proposals to arm Bosnian Muslims and launch limited air strikes against Serbian targets.

All three proposals have been rejected in recent days by Russia, France, Britain and Mr. Clinton's own top officers. The operations and intelligence directors of General Colin L. Powell's Joint Chiefs of Staff testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that enforcing the no-flight zone would make no appreciable military difference and that providing arms to the Bosnians would only make for "continued chaos."

Rear Admiral Mike W. Cramer, the intelligence director, came as close as any U.S. official has come to saying that Bosnia-Herzegovina is not viable as an independent state. "It would seem to me that the only solution ultimately will be essentially when the Serbs and the Croats achieve their military objectives," he said.

President Faces Runoff In Greek Cypriot Vote
The Associated Press
NICOSIA — President George Vassiliou finished first in the first round of Greek Cypriot presidential elections Sunday, winning 44.15 percent of the 355,535 votes, but not enough to avoid a runoff.

In the Feb. 14 runoff election, he will face Glafcos Clerides, leader of the island's largest party, the Democratic Rally.

Khmer Rouge Is Making a Profit

Timber Subsidizes Attempt to Sabotage UN Peace Plan

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia — Along Cambodia's long, sinuous border with Thailand, stretches of what had been dense tropical jungle now resemble a strip mine. And in that newly bleak, slate-gray landscape lies an explanation of how the fanatical guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge have managed to survive — even prosper — as they attempt to sabotage a United Nations-sponsored peace plan in Cambodia.

When they controlled the central government in the 1970s, the rebel group's Maoist-inspired leaders punished free-market commerce by death. Today, the Khmer Rouge functions to a large degree as a business venture, granting lucrative concessions to companies, most of them from Thailand, involved in gem-mining and logging.

The cross-border timber trade is barred under a UN-backed moratorium that took effect last month, yet the commanders of the multinational peacekeeping force in Cambodia acknowledge that it is virtually impossible for them to monitor compliance with the lumber ban in Khmer Rouge-held areas, where the United Nations does not have access.

The moratorium — intended to halt the ravaging of Indochina's forests — was imposed by Cambodia's Supreme National Council, a negotiating body formed as part of the peace plan that includes members from the Cambodian government, the Khmer Rouge and two other, smaller rebel groups. Of the four factions, only the Khmer Rouge formally opposed the logging ban.

Cambodians living along the border report that each night, large flatbed trucks cross the border bearing tons of tropical hardwood for lumber mills in Thailand and elsewhere in Asia. Thai military leaders are widely believed to profit personally from the timber exports, sometimes as secret partners in the logging companies.

There are no sanctions on gem mining, and each-day thousands of Thai cross the border into Khmer Rouge-held areas to mine for precious gems. Khmer Rouge businesses are believed to earn the rebel millions of dollars a month.

Enough of the proceeds are believed to have been stored away in overseas bank accounts, with most of the money funneled through Thailand, to allow the Khmer Rouge to survive for years without any other assistance; this has enabled it to continue to ignore terms of a 1991 peace agreement that was supposed to end Cambodia's long civil war.

UN Airlift To Sarajevo To Resume

Relief Flights to Sarajevo To Resume

ZAGREB, Croatia — A UN airlift of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, will resume on Monday, the United Nations refugee agency said Sunday.

Aid flights were suspended on Saturday after a German relief plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire near Zagreb. The UN Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia said earlier that UN personnel had seen Serbian forces fire at the plane.

Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said that 14 flights were scheduled for Sarajevo from Split, on Croatia's Adriatic coast, and from Germany. He said corridors used by international aid planes flying from Split and U.S. planes operating from bases in Germany were considered secure.

But relief flights from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, were still suspended pending an inquiry into the attack on the German plane near Karlovac, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southwest of Zagreb.

UN Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali condemned Saturday's attack on the relief plane, saying it "further jeopardized the international community's efforts to bring an end to the conflict."

Croatian and rebel Serbian forces exchanged rocket and artillery fire along the Adriatic hinterland Sunday, and fighting flared in several areas of Bosnia.

Rebel Serbs have rejected a call for talks to end the Krajina fighting and have said they will not talk peace until Croatian troops meet UN demands to withdraw from areas seized since Jan. 22.

Heavy fighting was reported in Bosnia along the eastern border with Serbia between pro-government Muslim forces and Bosnian Serbians.

In Sarajevo, Serbian artillery hit a line of people collecting water, killing three and wounding five, the radio in Sarajevo reported. It said anti-aircraft guns were also fired into the old town where one person was wounded by shrapnel.

Keating Calls Australian Vote

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CANBERRA — Prime Minister Paul Keating has ended months of speculation by calling an election for March 13, saying it will be fought on economic issues.

Mr. Keating announced the election during a news conference on Sunday.

"This election will be principally about the economy and unemployment," he said.

Opinion polls show the Labor government and the conservative opposition, the Liberal Party-National Party coalition, to be about even.

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FIRST 100 DAYS / LETHAL PECCADILLOES

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Brown Admits Nonpayment of Worker's Tax

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown acknowledged Sunday that he failed to pay Social Security taxes for a domestic worker over a number of years, saying he was not aware the payments were required until last month.

Mr. Brown's revelation came as the Clinton administration grappled with ethical questions raised by the withdrawal of two candidates for attorney general over the hiring of domestic help.

In an appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press," Mr. Brown, a successful Washington lawyer who last year reported income of \$750,000, said that he had not paid Social Security taxes for a woman employee who cleaned his house "on an irregular basis over the past four of five years."

He said in answer to a question on whether he had ever failed to pay taxes for domestic employees that the taxes were paid as soon as he found out that there was an obligation to pay them. (AP)

Space Station and Supercollider Are Safe

WASHINGTON — Eager to find more ways to cut the federal budget, the Clinton administration considered scrapping two of the nation's premier science projects, the space station and the superconducting supercollider, but decided to keep them for now after encountering intense opposition.

Administration officials had said the White House is considering scaling back one or both projects to save money. They did not estimate how much might be saved.

Dropping the space station would save \$9.7 billion over the next five years. Scrapping the supercollider, a high-speed particle collider designed to help scientists discover the fundamental secrets of matter, would save \$2.2 billion over the same period.

Word that the administration was considering canceling the projects spread through Congress and immediately touched off a campaign by supporters to save them. This apparently prompted the White House to pop its own trial balloon.

Asked by reporters if he was "going to kill" the supercollider and the space station, Mr. Clinton said, "That is not true." (NYT)

At White House, Ax Falls Among Lower Ranks

WASHINGTON — The first targets of President Clinton's pledge to cut White House "payroll, perks and privileges" are about two dozen, lower-paid White House career workers with no job protection, some of them older women who have worked there for decades.

According to sources in the White House, about 20 employees of the White House correspondence unit, the office that deals with the millions of letters, telephone calls and other messages sent the president, got letters from Mr. Clinton last week notifying them their services would no longer be needed. White House officials confirmed such layoffs were occurring, but would not say how many, or which workers, were involved.

While all political employees in the White House expect, and mostly want, to leave when a new administration takes over, the White House also has hundreds of what one official called "worker bees," career employees who type, answer phones, do administrative work and hundreds of other office and personal tasks. These workers serve "at the pleasure of the president" and, in order to get their jobs, sign written agreements making them "excepted" workers; that is, unprotected by the civil service or other government rules.

Sources said most of those let go were from the White House typing unit or other parts of the correspondence unit. (WP)

Spending Plan Coming This Week, Gore Says

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore said Sunday that the administration was ready to announce spending cuts, proving that Mr. Clinton is serious about eliminating government waste before asking Americans to pay higher taxes.

In a television talk show appearance, Mr. Gore said, "You're going to see announcements this coming week that will demonstrate quite clearly that the experience Bill Clinton has in balanced budgets is being brought to bear in weeding out the unnecessary wasteful kind of spending that's just been allowed to go on for too long."

"That we're going to ask those who benefited the most from the last 12 years, unfairly, to pay their fair share," Mr. Gore said in an interview on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley."

Mr. Gore did not specify the cuts but said they would make it "unmistakably clear that we have been wrestling with the guts of these very difficult decisions." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Judge Kimba M. Wood, after withdrawing her name from consideration for attorney general because of White House nervousness over the fact that she had once employed an illegal alien as a babysitter: "I have fulfilled every legal requirement with respect to the employment of our baby-sitter."

President Bill Clinton on Judge Wood: "I wish her well." (WP)

A Top Clinton Adviser Defends Note to Clients

By David S. Hilzenrath

WASHINGTON — Robert E. Rubin, President Bill Clinton's economic policy adviser, has defended a letter he wrote inviting his former investment-banking clients to stay in touch with him.

"The letter was an innocuous kind of thing," Mr. Rubin said in an interview with Washington Post editors and reporters. "It was really meant as a social letter."

Mr. Rubin, who left his position as co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Co. to join the Clinton administration, wrote to many Goldman, Sachs clients in December urging them to continue doing business with the international financial house.

Mr. Rubin ended the letter by

saying, "I also look forward to continuing to work with you in my new capacity."

He also wrote: "I hope I can continue to rely on your interest and support" and added that he "would be grateful for whatever suggestions you would offer." The New York Times reported.

Mr. Rubin, chairman of the newly created National Economic Council, said he would show no favoritism toward former clients and added that he was "exceedingly unlikely" to return to "commercial life" where he could do business with them again.

He did not rule out contacts with his former clients, but said he would be guided by "what serves the best interest of the job I'm now doing."

Joseph Mankiewicz, 83, Filmmaker, Is Dead

By Peter B. Flint

NEW YORK — Joseph L. Mankiewicz, 83, a writer, director and producer who was one of Hollywood's most literate and intelligent filmmakers, died of heart failure Friday at Northern Westchester Hospital in Mount Kisco, New York.

In a two-year period, Mr. Mankiewicz won four Academy Awards and other accolades for writing and directing two scintillating high comedies, "A Letter to Three Wives" in 1949 and "All About Eve" in 1950.

"A Letter to Three Wives" deals astutely with upper-middle-class manners and morals. "All About Eve" is an acerbic dissection of Broadway theater people, also won an Oscar as best movie. In it, Mr. Mankiewicz gave to Bette Davis an aging actress ferociously defending her theatrical turf against a ruthless ingenue — a line that entered the Hollywood pantheon of stylish phrases. "Fasten your seat

belts," Miss Davis snarled to the guests assembled at a party. "It's going to be a bumpy night."

Mr. Mankiewicz was a meticulous craftsman who preferred words to images, who stressed dialogue and reaction to it in a highly theatrical style. Off the set, he was a witty, often ribald raconteur and an urbane ladies' man who habitually transformed painful experiences into cynical quips.

What worries General Powell, friends and associates say, is his belief that Mr. Clinton and, to a lesser extent, Mr. Aspin do not fully understand or respect his cherished institution.

It is an uneasy feeling shared by many in the armed forces. A senior navy officer who served in the Gulf War expressed concern, for example, that during the presidential campaign Mr. Clinton blithely uttered his promise to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military with-

In Capital, Few Deeds Seem Dastardly for More Than a Day

By David Von Drehle

WASHINGTON — Restaurants have their daily specials; Washington has its crime du jour. The deadly sins of political life are seasonal. Perhaps menu cards should be posted at the capital boundaries, and changed regularly.

"Welcome to Washington," they would say. "Today's special: Illegal babysitters."

Tucked away in a file somewhere would be the cards of days gone by. "Today's special: Pot smoking" would be stashed somewhere between Adultery and Check Bouncing. One day peccadillo is lethal. Then, almost overnight, it barely raises an eyebrow.

There was, for example, a time when belonging to clubs that had no black members was a highly damaging offense. In 1988, Senator Lloyd Bentsen

had to wring his hands and resign from two all-white clubs to run for vice president. As late as April 1991, the private-clubs issue tripped up a nominee to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Bentsen rejoined the organizations soon after the 1988 campaign, but they were barely mentioned when he was confirmed as Treasury secretary this year. The clubs had added a few black members. More important, Washington's crime du jour had changed.

U.S. District Judge Kimba M. Wood learned the hard way about this strange aspect of life in the capital, she suffered a political death-by-nanny. Although she did nothing illegal, and certainly nothing uncommon, Judge Wood's good name was tarnished and her hopes of becoming attorney general were crushed. Her offense: She hired a babysitter whose visa had expired.

"They are like viruses," said Stuart Eizenstat, a Washington lawyer and a keen observer of such local phenomena as the crime du jour. "We go through these waves, these spasms of microscopic moralism. The first ones hit by the virus get it the worst. Then it passes."

Marijuana was once the crime of the day. Douglas H. Ginsburg, a former Harvard Law School professor, had his Supreme Court nomination derailed by dope in 1987, and for a brief period every politician in town was grilled.

A presidential candidate, Al Gore Jr., dodged, then confessed to a few youthful puffs. One Florida politician had predicted that Mr. Gore's confession would be "devastating."

But eventually, marijuana was forgotten. This year, Mr. Gore and another onetime pot smoker, Bill Clinton, won a huge electoral-college victory. Mr.

Gore's little crime hardly came up, and Mr. Clinton was punished more harshly for waffling over his confession than for the toke itself.

What explains this weird fact of Washington life? Why can adultery be deadly one year and shrugged off the next?

Mr. Eizenstat talks about the short attention span of the electorate.

"Americans get inordinately focused on some aspect of the private lives of public officials," he said, "and just as quickly they become satiated."

Taking that argument further, Walter Shapiro, Washington columnist for Esquire magazine, observed: "Washington is a city where if you can remember the Kennedy administration you are thought to embrace the whole sweep of human history."

Powell Is Squeezed By Dual Loyalties In Feud on Gay GIs

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON — In his warring months as America's senior soldier, General Colin L. Powell is struggling to balance loyalties to a new commander in chief whose ideas clash with his and to a tightly knit military culture he feels bound to protect.

Challenges to these fealties are piling up fast. General Powell's recent criticism of President Bill Clinton's plan to allow homosexuals in the armed forces prompted some administration officials to suggest that his behavior bordered on insubordination, an accusation he vehemently rejects.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin's order to the Pentagon last week to cut \$14 billion from next year's budget marks the first step toward cutting 300,000 more troops than General Powell has argued is militarily prudent.

And the general's recent decision to back off his earlier modest recommendations to reduce overlapping roles and missions in the military, which already fell short of what Mr. Clinton had endorsed in his campaign, seemed to be a tactical retreat to avoid adding a messy battle among the Joint Chiefs of Staff to an already turbulent Pentagon transition.

Mr. Aspin said Sunday that he was not at war with the Pentagon's top generals over homosexuals in the military or budget matters. The Associated Press reported from Washington. He said any attempt to portray the chiefs' recent outspokenness as open rebellion "is exaggerated."

out thinking through the consequences.

Military Opposition

Pentagon officials say the military services, getting up to fight a change in the policy toward homosexuals, are arming themselves with opinion polls showing that military personnel widely oppose the admission of homosexuals in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The findings have become hot political properties, suppressed by one service and tightly controlled by Mr. Aspin, who is struggling to rein in lobbying by the armed services against Mr. Clinton's initiative.

In one survey, conducted in November by an independent polling company, roughly 75 percent of air force personnel who responded said they opposed a change in policy, while 15 percent indicated no objections to such a change.

An army poll of soldiers, conducted in December by a pair of independent military sociologists, found similar results. Of 478 soldiers surveyed, 75 percent said they believed that allowing openly homosexual soldiers in the service "would be very disruptive of discipline."

The navy refuses to use polls or to establish a planning group to draw up contingency plans for any change in policy, believing that such planning would undercut their opposition to lifting the ban.



82 CANDLES — Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, feting his 82d birthday Saturday as Margaret Thatcher looked on.

White House Hopes FBI Chief Will Go Quietly

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration officials have concluded that the ethics issues raised by the conduct of the FBI director, William S. Sessions, are so serious that he must leave office and they hope he will step down voluntarily, according to a senior administration official.

At the same time, the official said the White House will not publicly depart from its announced plan of taking on action until Bernard Nussbaum, President Bill Clinton's counsel, has reviewed both a Department of

Justice report that found that Mr. Sessions had abused his office and the challenges to that report lodged by Mr. Sessions' lawyers.

"There's no way Bill Clinton is going to keep him, but he doesn't want to be pushing Sessions out the door," said the senior official, who declined to be identified.

Mr. Sessions, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1987, is now in the sixth year of a 10-year term, but Mr. Clinton's spokesman has noted that he can be removed by the president at any time.

Despite the hope that he will leave

voluntarily, Mr. Sessions has shown no signs of giving up his fight to hold onto his job.

Possible Candidates

Administration officials say the White House has taken preliminary steps to compile names of possible successors to Mr. Sessions. The New York Times reported.

Among those whose names have been circulated in Capitol Hill are Lee P. Brown, the former police commissioner in New York City; James R. Thompson, the former Republican governor of Illinois; and Lee Colwell, a former FBI official.

SKILLS: Hard Political Lessons for a New President

(Continued from page 1)

ton, whom Mr. McGovern chose as his running mate in 1972. The McGovern campaign never recovered, and the subsequent disclosure that Mr. Eagleton had undergone electric shock treatments for depression many years earlier.

This time, political realism prevailed before the damage became too severe. Bruce Lindsey, one of Mr. Clinton's closest campaign aides, finally succeeded in convincing Mr. Nussbaum and others that to continue with Judge Wood would lead the president into a swamp with no exit.

[A source familiar with Judge Wood's version of her dealings with the White House said she had given the president's advisers full details of her seven-year employment of an illegal immigrant as her baby-sitter. First orally more than a week ago and later in documents and records that she said made it clear that she had done nothing illegal, Robert D. McFadden of the New York Times reported from New York.]

twice Judge Wood's case and that of Ms. Baird, who admitted she had violated laws by not paying taxes for two illegal aliens she employed as household help.

Both Mr. Nussbaum and Peter Edelman, a Washington lawyer who has played a key role in the search for an attorney general, "have been absolutely fixated with finding a woman," said a Democratic senator who has monitored the process closely.

Unable to persuade Mr. Clinton's first choice, Judge Patricia M. Wald of the District of Columbia, to take the job, they turned to women little known in the president or to his wife. That got them in trouble.

Few in Washington understand why, having stumbled under Mr. Clinton, did not choose either an old friend, like Griffin Bell, chosen by Jimmy Carter, or a distinguished law school professor or dean, like Edward J. Levi, who was almost universal praise for his stint as attorney general under Gerald R. Ford.

Many believe Mr. Clinton now has no choice but to follow one of those precedents or the other.

A Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee said, "This next nominee had better be such an obvious winner — smart, experienced, a straight arrow —

that we'll sit up there and show him or her with rose petals."

A Widening Search

The New York Times reported from Washington:

Amid a frenzy of finger-pointing over their second botched effort at choosing an attorney general, White House officials said that they hoped to announce a new nominee quickly, possibly in the next two days.

President Clinton is now seeking an easily confirmable nominee, the officials said, and will not insist that the job go to a woman.

Though White House officials had earlier stated that former Governor Gerald L. Baliles of Virginia was not a strong contender for attorney general, they said that Mr. Baliles, a friend of Mr. Clinton when the two were members of the Democratic Leadership Council, was still in the running.

The officials also said they had not ruled out Judge Wald.

Others likely to be considered include Drew S. Days 3d, a law professor at Yale University; Diana Murphy, a federal judge in Minneapolis; and Jamie S. Crolick, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Charles F.C. Ruff, a Washington lawyer who had been viewed at one time as a strong alternative, has been ruled out, officials said, because of questions involving his hiring of a maid.

Away From Politics

• The Pentagon investigation into assaults on women at a 1991 naval aviators convention may lead to the courts-martial of more than a dozen officers and disciplinary action against many others, officials said. The report on the convention of the Tailhook Association outlines in much fuller detail the assaults on as many as 50 women.

• The government's meat-inspection program is insufficient to protect the public from harmful bacteria and a new system must be developed "from scratch," Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy said. His comments were prompted by the food-borne disease outbreak last month in the Pacific Northwest, in which more than 300 people became ill. One child died after eating tainted hamburgers.

• A servicewoman who told the navy she was raped by a higher-ranking officer after she drank beer with him at a picnic faces discharge. The navy said it initiated discharge proceedings against Petty

Officer 3d Class Edna C. Johnson, 25, because she had been involved in an alcohol-related incident — sexual intercourse that she said was forced upon her — in violation of a form of administrative prohibition she was given after a 1988 conviction for driving while intoxicated.

• Advocates for people with AIDS say they are dismayed by a National Research Council report that concludes that the epidemic has had little impact on most of American society. They fear it might suggest that AIDS need no longer concern everyone, since only certain segments of American society are affected by the disease.

• Former President Richard Nixon is on a visit to five countries in Europe and Asia that will include talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and President François Mitterrand of France.

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Germany (West)	D.M. 8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Great Britain	£	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	Dr. 95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Italy	Lira	200	200	200	200	200
Japan	Yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spain	P. 16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Sweden (Central)	S.Kr. 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Switzerland	S.F.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Portugal	Esc.	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	R.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South America	\$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain (North)	P.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Sweden (North)	S.Kr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Switzerland	S.F.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Portugal	Esc.	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	R.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South America	\$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain (North)	P.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Sweden (North)	S.Kr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Switzerland	S.F.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
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HERALD TRIBUNE

In Israel, New Fuel for 'Siege Mentality'

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — When he took office last year, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appealed to Israelis to abandon the garrison outlook that had shaped much of their 44-year history.

But in recent weeks, Mr. Rabin has been sounding the klaxon of the siege ever louder. He has declared that Israel is threatened from within by the "heinous terrorist organization" Hamas, and from without by what he sees as the relentless march of Islamic extremism in the Middle East. He has

NEWS ANALYSIS

lashed out at the United Nations and Europe and demanded that the United States protect Israel from its adversaries.

In the face of a storm of international criticism, Mr. Rabin has staunchly defended the forced deportation of suspected Islamic fundamentalists and threatened to do it again if necessary.

What happened? The tumultuous events of recent weeks have revived in Israel a long, agonizing debate about its future, spanning both of the views Mr. Rabin has offered. In countless ways, Israel is reaching out to once-forbidden parts of the globe, integrating itself into a rapidly changing international order and enjoying the fruits of a long-sought "normal" existence.

But at the same time, it seems to be haunted by fears of its own vulnerability — imagined and real — and still caught up in a fortress outlook.

"The history of Israel is one in which they have always been torn

by a profound sense of invincibility and a pervasive sense of vulnerability," said Michael Oren, director of the American Jewish Committee office here.

He recalled how Moshe Dayan, visiting the Pentagon in the 1950s, declared that Israel faced annihilation from its neighbors, yet had an army so strong it could be in Damascus in a week. "It's more than just a siege mentality — both views have a foot in reality," Mr. Oren said.

The deportation dispute has opened a window on this complex inner psychology, and perhaps ultimately will shape the outcome of peace talks with the Palestinians and Arab states. According to many analysts here, if Israelis feel the siege is lifting, they may be more willing to make the concessions needed for a settlement. But when feeling cornered or besieged, as just before the deportations, Israel has often reacted harshly — and plunged deeper into the garrison outlook.

These two moods are often intertwined. Mr. Rabin has made one of his principal goals a future peace agreement, the ultimate lifting of the siege. Yet in the aftermath of a string of attacks on Israeli soldiers, he also decided to do something drastic, to show Israel Jews his empathy for their fears and their anger. Even if the deportations created a messy picture for Israel

abroad, Mr. Rabin struck a powerful chord at home.

Israel today is far more secure and self-assured than it was four decades ago when its envoy, Abba Eban, told the United Nations that it was "embattled, blockaded, besieged," and facing "a battle for its security anew with every approaching nightfall and every rising dawn."

Yet Israel's public mood often seems suspended between self-confidence and foreboding. Even when the fortress gate seems to be lifting, there are insistent voices demanding that it be closed again.

Recently, for example, the parliament repealed a law passed in the mid-1980s that made talking to Yasser Arafat or his Palestine Liberation Organization a crime.

The vote was the latest sign of a changed approach to Mr. Arafat, long considered by the government to be Israel's leading nemesis. A leftist Labor Party legislator, Ya'el Dayan, daughter of Moshe Dayan, went to Tunis to meet Mr. Arafat and was pictured on the front page of newspapers here with his arm around her.

But on her return, she was enveloped in controversy. Mr. Rabin called her visit "a shame to us all and a disgrace to the Labor Party." Dozens of other legislators denounced her. Although the law has been changed, the taboo on meeting with Mr. Arafat remains powerful.

5 Deportees Return, but Israel Is Firm

JERUSALEM — Israel took back five sick Palestinian deportees on Sunday but said it had not abandoned the option of expulsions when it felt they were necessary.

Israeli radio said the sick Palestinians were taken from a hospital in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon to a military base in northern Israel.

The five were moved to the hospital last month after falling sick at the tent camp in a no-man's-land between Israeli and Lebanese Army lines that still holds 396 deportees.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said a U.S.-brokered compromise for the return of the 101 deportees did not affect Israel's right to expel people in the future.

HOAX: An Aspiring Actress's Most Successful Role

(Continued from page 1)

in an NBC movie, "Desperate Rescue," portraying a character who, according to the casting description, is "attractive and of Jordanian descent."

Carol Ann Francis is three-quarters Lebanese, with black eyes and hair, pale skin and just enough French thrown in to confuse casting directors. With her oval face and almond-shaped eyes, she resembles Princess Jasmine in Disney's "Aladdin."

If there are two roles for every actor to one for every actress, Hollywood has even less use for a Hollywood actress who can be described as "of Jordanian descent."

"Many days I resented Ann," Ms. Francis said. "Ann is more charming than I am, much wittier, more intimidating to men and more sophisticated. Everybody wanted to meet Ann, and they were upset when she wouldn't have lunch with them or come to auditions. Nobody wanted to meet Carol Ann."

Ms. Francis slips in and out of the third person, giving the impression that she has invented the actress as well as her overbearing British manager. Though Ms. Francis often exaggerates the size of her roles and how friendly she is with studio executives, her story checks out. Her Screen Actors Guild card is dog-eared and worn; she was a prize student at the Dome Theater School in Montreal from 1974 to 1977; two dozen interviews with producers, directors and casting agents fail to turn up an instance in which she has actually lied, and the director Sydney Pollack confirms that he was briefly interested in making a movie about the deception.

Bonnie Bruckheimer, the president of Bette Midler's production company, was another Hollywood notable fooled by Ms. Francis. "She ran into me at the premiere of my movie 'For the Boys' and pretended she was my best friend, and I fell for it," Ms. Bruckheimer said.

Ms. Francis lives in a one-bedroom, \$635-a-month apartment that she has furnished from thrift shops and garage sales. She pays the rent by answering product-research surveys. She is envious of her creation: the rich Ann Hollingsworth, who has a chauffeur and a house in Bel Air.

Ms. Hollingsworth was first invented in 1985 in New York, when Ms. Francis lost her agent and could not find another. Ms. Hollingsworth knew how good an actress Carol Ann was, and Ms. Hollingsworth was willing to fight for her clients — even the raw young actors and actresses to whom Ms. Francis taught audition techniques and whom she eventually listed with Ms. Hollingsworth, who charged the standard 15 percent management fee.

Miss. one of Ms. Francis's students and who wants to hide her last name, said she got more than

30 auditions through Ms. Hollingsworth, along with bit parts in two television movies and a film. But she is frightened that casting directors will think she was part of the deception, even though she says she was not.

"Carol Ann is about as brave a person as I've ever met," said Melissa, who has watched Ms. Francis sneak into movie premieres by squeezing into the middle of a group of men just handling their tickets in at the door. "She's absolutely fearless. 'No' means nothing to her."

"She is remarkably smart at figuring out this town," said all of Ms. Francis's cleverness and daring nets her only one or two roles a year. One wonders if Ms. Francis, who takes buses to auditions, would have her own chauffeur today if she had focused on being an agent.

"My son wrote a screenplay," said the actress Renee Taylor, who knew about Ann Hollingsworth's secret four months ago. "Carol Ann is very powerful when she's playing the part of this agent. She got Gabie in to see eight very prestigious people, after well-known big agents weren't able to do it."

It was not as easy for Ann to sell the eccentric talents of Carol Ann. And in a run of bad luck, the actress was cut out of two movies she did get in, "Skin Deep" and "Bugsy."

But if Ms. Francis created Ann Hollingsworth in part to defend herself against rejection, she has also been caught in her own tangled web — listening to casting directors complain to Ann about their distaste for Carol Ann.

Said Ms. Francis: "One said to me, 'You're so funny. You're the next Bette Midler.' Then she told Ann: 'She'll never make it. She has no star quality. She should be in data processing.'"

"There are so many times when it's like a knife through my heart. They'll say things like, 'She's so specific, Ann.' And Ann will say, 'I don't know what you mean.' And they'll say, 'You know, so ethnic.' It's never about my work. It's always about my looks or my personality."

A life built on deception is exhausting and tremendously complicated. Until December, Carol Ann Francis woke up at 6 A.M. most weekdays and had a cup of coffee. At 7 A.M., Ann Hollingsworth be-

gan calling producers, directors and studio executives.

"I would leave messages on their answering machines from 7 to 9 A.M. so they heard the authority, the power and the humor of Ann," Ms. Francis said.

"A lot of producers and directors will check their messages from their car phones before their secretaries get into the office. So they heard the impact of this incredible voice."

Anyone who returned Ann's calls got a brisk recorded message: "You have reached the Hollingsworth management team and production team. Messages for Ann and Suzanne may be left at this number. For Terence, Mary and Helen at the New York office; Federico and Jean-Jacques through Jonathan at the London office."

Because "it took too desperate if you return calls right away," Ann waited until 11 to return calls. To create the chaos of an office, she played a cassette tape with phones ringing and dogs barking outside her Bel Air house.

After 2 P.M., Ms. Francis went to auditions. In the evenings, Ann Hollingsworth pursued producers and directors to their homes, relentlessly wearing them down.

"The Rita Redfield Story" is the fictionalized version of Ms. Francis's double life. She has been writing it for the last three years, and a year ago she began taking it to producers. The first person she showed it to was Mr. Pollack, because he had directed "Tootsie," based on a similar deception.

"I tried to be honest, to tell her it would need a professional writer," Mr. Pollack said. "But there was something in the idea, the snobism that lets you shame people into appointments who you couldn't get in if you were 'poor little me.'"

Hollywood, being Hollywood, Ms. Francis could probably get a development deal for her script — if she were willing to let another writer write it for another actress.

With Ms. Francis taking "The Rita Redfield Story" to more than a dozen producers, the word about Aoo Hollingsworth inevitably seeped out to some of the people who had dealt with her — and who have not been happy to discover the truth.

Said Ms. Francis: "It was never my intention to mock or dup anyone. The art and craft of acting is all I have. Ann came out of a desperate need to survive."

Ms. Francis is reluctant to let Ann Hollingsworth fade gracefully away. "There will be an obituary in Variety," predicted Ms. Francis. "And a memorial Mass. She deserves that."

Ajean Harmetz, the author of "Rising Up the Usual Suspects: The Making of Casablanca," to be published this month in England by Weidenfeld, wrote this for The New York Times.

CHINA: Church Grows

(Continued from page 1)

been tortured to death since then. This crackdown may finally be ebbing, however, at least in some provinces.

The attraction of Christianity to many Chinese seems to be that it offers something to believe in at a time when faith in communism and Maoism has collapsed. Society is changing rapidly, leisure time is increasing, and links with the West are growing.

Buddhism and traditional folk religion — belief in the Kitchen God, the God of Wealth, and so on — are also gaining adherents for the same reasons. Many Chinese are all-encompassing in their faith, often figuring that the more gods they pray to, the better the odds that one or another will respond.

So it is not unusual for a peasant to profess to be a Buddhist while also leaving offerings for the Kitchen God and expressing interest in Christianity.

Buddhism and folk religion number many more believers than Christianity, but they normally worship privately and individually. No religion in China is so well organized or so hostile to communism as the Christian church.

Christianity also has the attraction of being linked to the exotic Occident. To many young Chinese, church is "cool."

"Lots of us think those churches look so interesting and solemn, so mysterious!" said a young Beijing journalist, fingering the golden cross dangling from a chain around her neck. "I'm interested, but I've never quite gone inside. Someday!"

Israeli Soldiers Detain 2 Reporters for Reuters

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Israeli soldiers detained two Reuters reporters covering unrest Sunday in the Gaza Strip, the army said.

The two, Taber Shritnik, a correspondent, and Marwan Ghol, a cameraman, both Palestinians, were filming demonstrations here. The army said it was investigating whether the journalists had incited protesters.

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New Peace Threat Is an Old Enemy

Emerging Ethnic Conflicts Preoccupy World Leaders

By David Binder and Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson argued that self-determination for Europe's myriad ethnic minorities, suddenly freed by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, would provide stability in the post-war environment. But even as the concept of self-determination was being born, Mr. Wilson's own secretary of state, Robert Lansing, worried that the idea might make the world more dangerous.

"Will it not breed discontent, disorder and rebellion?" Mr. Lansing wrote. "The phrase is simply loaded with dynamite. It will raise hopes which can never be realized. It will, I fear, cost thousands of lives."

"What a calamity that the phrase was ever uttered! What misery it will cause!"

Now as the Cold War gives way to dozens of smaller wars over ethnic dominance, diplomats, scholars and world leaders alike are coping with the legacy Mr. Lansing cautioned against in the second decade of the century.

Policymakers say that the current ethnic conflicts are actually the third wave of this century, with the first two having taken place after World War I and the explosion of anti-colonial movements in Africa and Asia after World War II. But the newest wave is seen as even more complex, potentially more threatening to international peace and almost certain to grow in the years ahead.

Indeed, diplomats and scholars inside and outside the Clinton administration have begun studying options to deal with the new kinds of conflicts that range from enhancing the role of the United Nations to establishing a new international tribunal to listen to grievances by ethnic minorities in various countries.

Clintoning what he called "the surfacing of long-suppressed ethnic, religious and sectional conflicts" in the world, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said before taking office that the task of heading off such rivalries would be a primary objective for the United States.

"If we don't find some way that the different ethnic groups can live together in a country, how many countries will we have?" Mr. Christopher said at confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "We'll have 5,000 countries rather than the hundred plus we now have."

Mr. Christopher called for "preventive diplomacy" to keep the conflicts from spreading.

Mr. Wilson's original proposals for self-determination have influenced U.S. policy for generations and were eventually crushed after World War II in the UN Charter. Many diplomats say that the concept is unlikely to be discarded even though there are rising fears that it may be carried to extremes.

"The defining mode of conflict in the era ahead is ethnic conflict," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York. "It promises to be savage. Get ready for 50 new countries in the world in the next 50 years. Most of them will be born in bloodshed."

The biggest factor in unleashing the conflicts has been the end of the Cold War, in which the superpowers mostly succeeded in suppressing ethnic rivalries within their spheres of influence.

"The nation-state as a European concept has brought together all kinds of elements of diversity, kept in check by state power and hooked into global structures," said Francis M. Deng, a former foreign minister in Sudan and now a senior associate at the Brookings Institution.

"Once you remove the Cold War rationalism," he said, "there is the euphoria of freedom, everyone asserting the identities that were previously suppressed."

In many of the conflicts today, Muslims are under attack by other groups — like Serbs in the former Yugoslavia or Hindu militants in India — who assert a sense of grievance nursed after Muslim conquests many centuries ago.

But at the same time, Islamic fundamentalists are on the attack in Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

The question facing policy makers in light of the tensions is how the United States decides where its interests lie. Scholars and others say that little work has been done to try to assign priorities of where to intervene and where not to.

A new idea is evolving among diplomats to the effect that the international community may have a right to intervene in the affairs of a country simply because that country is mistreating its minority groups. At the very least, some say, nations should withhold diplomatic recognition of such countries.

"The international system is at a crossroads on the concept of what is a nation state," said Madeleine K. Albright, the new chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, in an interview before her appointment. "We need to make sure that when a country declares independence, individual as well as minority rights are guaranteed before granting recognition."

A senior State Department official involved in such operations said: "It is fairly clear in some parts of the world that the nation-state is not an adequate expression of the political framework when minorities are automatically disenfranchised. To a large degree, we have to get away from the idea of total respect for sovereignty that was once sacrosanct."

This official said that Cambodia, Bosnia and Somalia were "states not capable of governing themselves," and that in each, the United States and other UN members had begun to "take government powers out of the hands of indigenous peoples."

In all past situations, though, the United Nations or outside forces went in with the full consent of the parties in conflict. What is facing it now is whether to go into cases where it might forcefully have to disarm one side.

Others suggest that the United Nations should go even further and in effect run countries that have failed to control their disparate forces from within. Such a role would revive the concept of UN trusteeships.

Some diplomats say that Bosnia and Somalia might be early candidates for trusteeships, but no move in that direction has begun. And many experts worry about the precedent of the United Nations or any other instrument of the international community intervening where it might not be wanted, turning the United Nations into a sort of colonial power.

The modes of possible future cooperation between the United States and the United Nations are only in the earliest stages of discussion.

Last summer, for example, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali proposed a separate and permanent UN military force to intervene on behalf of the international community, either to prevent or



A CYCLE OF CONFLICT — A pro-government soldier, with an assault weapon, patrolling in Kurgan-Tyube, a stronghold of militant opposition to the Tajikistan government until it fell last year.

stop ethnic conflicts within member states.

Mr. Boutros Ghali's idea was quietly rebuffed by the Bush administration, but the Clinton administration may be more receptive. At his own confirmation hearings, Defense Secretary Les Aspin said the new administration would be studying three possibilities of some new kind of force with the United Nations.

In one option, he said there could be a permanent force assigned to the United Nations to intervene in other countries. In the second, various different countries might designate their own forces to intervene when needed by the United Nations.

On the other hand, Mr. Aspin ruled out allowing U.S. troops to take part in a force under UN command, saying such an arrangement would create "serious and obvious constitutional problems" because the U.S. units would be under the secretary-general.

Beyond the United Nations, some experts urge the creation of new institutions altogether to deal with ethnic conflict.

The third option, he said, would be to establish a voluntary force for which Americans or individuals from any country could volunteer "like you could sign up in join up in the French Foreign Legion." Mr. Aspin said he found all these ideas "interesting" and worth exploring.

On the other hand, Mr. Aspin ruled out allowing U.S. troops to take part in a force under UN command, saying such an arrangement would create "serious and obvious constitutional problems" because the U.S. units would be under the secretary-general.

Beyond the United Nations, some experts urge the creation of new institutions altogether to deal with ethnic conflict.

An End to French Socialism

Some See a New Order After Expected Loss

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Barely six weeks before crucial national elections, what loomed as an embarrassing defeat for France's ruling Socialists is now taking on the appearance of a funeral.

The party that President Francois Mitterrand founded 22 years ago and transformed into the most influential leftist force in Western government is writing its own obituary instead of campaigning. Leading Socialists are refusing to campaign or run for office, while others insist that the time has come to build a new political movement.

The conservative opposition alliance is now hoping to win as many as 400 seats in the 577-seat National Assembly for a commanding majority in the new government.

After nearly 12 years in office, during which much of the leftist dream has dissipated in the humdrum of daily governance and traditional economics, Mr. Mitterrand has grown increasingly estranged from party elders, who believe his deep unpopularity after nearly 12 years in office has contributed to their slide. Mr. Mitterrand, aides say, deplores their infighting and believes the Socialists have committed a series of blunders while in government.

Mr. Mitterrand, whose presidential term does not expire until 1995, seems to have recuperated from cancer surgery last year. To the surprise of several friends, he seems to relish the prospect of a new phase of "cohabitation" with his conservative rivals. Aides say he believes he will have greater opportunities to divide and conquer them than in 1986-88, when the conservatives ran the government.

Personal tensions are mounting between Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former president and a leader of the centrist Union for French Democracy. Both are vying to succeed Mr. Mitterrand, and the tenuous conservative alliance often seems imperiled by their ambition and disdain for each other.

Mr. Chirac, who was prime minister during the first cohabitation period, says he wants to concentrate his energy and resources on the presidential race ahead. He has said he wants the next prime minister to be his former finance minister, Edouard Balladur, a bland pragmatist well-liked in the business community. The prime minister is appointed by the president.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who lost the pres-

idency to Mr. Mitterrand in 1981, is making a bold pitch to become prime minister. Mr. Mitterrand has refused to divulge his choice. But he insists that whoever he chooses to head the new government, the president alone will guide France's foreign and defense policies and stand up for the "social achievements" of the past decade.

The commentator Alain Duhamel says the most interesting political development this year may be whatever arises from the ruins of the Socialist Party.

"From the death of the Socialists will come a new coalition of European social democrats," he predicted, "and this could also include Communist reformers, ecologists, humanists and perhaps even some Christian Democrats, who would recast the political landscape in France."

Many Socialists say they see no possibility but to create another political movement because the Mitterrand party has lost its identity and its message.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, has formed a political grouping called Witnes to try to devise a new political identity for the left. He is hoping to build a pro-European base to launch his own presidential run in two years.

Michel Rocard, who was anointed the Socialist Party's "virtual" candidate to succeed Mr. Mitterrand at its last congress, has ducked the national campaign.

"Once the disaster is over, we will pick up the pieces," a Rocard adviser said. "We will build an entirely different coalition."

But Mr. Rocard's problem is that, like Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac, he is perceived by voters as one of those who has dominated the political scene so much for the last two decades that he no longer represents anything new.

Opinion surveys show that the most popular politician in France nowadays is Bernard Kouchner, a humanitarian aid activist who founded Doctors Without Borders and is widely credited with being the architect of the international community's "right to intervene" to stop war crimes or mistreatment of civilians.

"The old professional politicians like Giscard never know when to give up, or admit that they have lost," Mr. Kouchner said recently. "The French people want them to move aside so they can discover a new generation of leaders with a fresh, honest approach to running their government and the world."

In Blockaded Armenia, Staying Alive Is a Full-Time Job

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

YEREVAN, Armenia — For two months now, since a fuel shortage grew into a national catastrophe for Armenia, a children's hospital perched on a hilltop overlooking the capital has been without heat and, more often than not, electricity and running water.

Stoves stoked with wood cut from trees on the grounds of Nork Hospital are kept going day and night, both to warm the wards and to heat pots of water, food and even bottles of intravenous fluid for infants in the intensive care unit.

Two weeks ago, the hospital's telephones went dead when Armenia's last functioning gas pipeline was damaged in an explosion attributed to Azeri separatist forces. The blast forced this country of 3.5 million to scale back its energy consumption — already down to half its usual levels — by an additional 50 percent, mainly by shutting down public transportation and factories, using electricity only two hours a day and cutting off phone service to all but three exchanges.

"At this point, we are living just to keep our pulses going," said the hospital's chief physician, Dr. Ara V. Asoyan, who like every other Armenian who still has a job to go to, sits at his desk in his coat and hat to fend off the winter chill.

Five years ago this month, hundreds of thousands of Armenians poured onto Yerevan's main square to campaign for unification with Nagorno-Karabakh, a

disputed region within the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan where Armenians make up the majority of the population.

Many view those demonstrations as a watershed on the road to the Soviet breakup. It was the first ethnic dispute in the former Soviet Union to foster a forceful, sustained nationalist political movement. It was also the first to result in a war, one that continues to this day in the mountains and valleys of Nagorno-Karabakh and, in the last six months, in areas along the Azerbaijan-Armenia border.

It is this bitter conflict that brought about most of the misery suffered this winter in Armenia, a landlocked country at the southern end of the Caucasus region that once prided itself as one of the more pleasant parts of the Soviet Union. With plentiful markets, small shops and restaurants, the republic quickly sprang to life with the first loosening of the Communist system in the 1980s.

Now Armenia has been brought to its knees by an economic blockade, first imposed by Azerbaijan as a strategic step in the war over Nagorno-Karabakh and now aggravated by fighting in neighboring Georgia that impeded Armenia's critical rail links to Russia.

Until now, Armenians had stoically endured the hardships they had been asked to bear for the sake of Nagorno-Karabakh. But last week, the political opposition broke the silence with a demonstration in which 50,000 to 100,000 people marched through the capital call-

ing for the resignation of President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan.

"February will be a stormy month for Armenia," said Aram Sarkosyan, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, a newly formed offshoot of remnants of Armenia's Communist Party.

Cut off from its traditional sources of natural gas, much of which flowed through Azerbaijan, Armenia went

stoves in their apartments, with rickety exhaust pipes poking out their kitchen windows, and are scouring the city's outskirts and parks for trees to chop down as firewood.

"This is a terrible winter for this country," said Gobind S. Azam, representative of the aid organization CARE. "People are always cold. They never get warm."

In the last few days, some gas began to flow again to Armenia after repairs to the pipeline, about 3 million cubic meters a day, or a half of the pipeline's former capacity, Armenia's energy minister, Steve Tashlyan, said.

Emergency supplies were provided to keep a third of the country's hospitals and maternity wards open. By week's end, electricity was available in most of Yerevan for as much as six hours a day, and the subway, which had been shut down the previous week, was operating on a limited basis.

But the hardships continue. As temperatures hover around minus 9 degrees centigrade (15 Fahrenheit), there is still no heat or hot water.

The streets of the capital are mostly empty, since gasoline is sold only at high prices from the backs of trucks or by speculators who stand by the roadside. About 19 liters (5 gallons) can be bought for 7,500 rubles, almost twice the average monthly salary.

Many of the new private shops in the center of Yerevan are closed for lack of heat. Although the market is still stocked

with fruits, vegetables and smoked meats, their prices are prohibitively high.

A small, struggling private economy still exists, with traders flying to Russia with Armenian codgers and shoes on irregular, often delayed flights and trading them for butter and other staples. But Mr. Ter-Petrosyan acknowledged in an interview that this was not enough to keep Armenia going.

"The economy is not functioning at all," he said dourly, noting that Armenia's economic survival depended largely on an infusion of credits from Russia. Russia released 20 billion rubles in credits in December and is promising 50 billion in credits this year on the condition that it be spent in Russia.

The opposition blames Mr. Ter-Petrosyan and his government for having failed to anticipate the consequences of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

"They should have organized tree-cutting last summer," Mr. Sarkosyan said, "instead of allowing this terrible stealing of wood and destruction that is taking place now."

But on the critical question of a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, Mr. Sarkosyan — like most Armenians — offers only vague solutions. Peace with Azerbaijan may be negotiable, Armenian nationalists argue, but Armenian autonomy in Nagorno-Karabakh is not.

"Karabakh is part of our history," said one young Armenian after briskly criticizing the Ter-Petrosyan government.

Zaire Body To Debate Dismissal

Agence France-Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire's interim parliament is to meet Tuesday to consider President Mobutu Sese Seko's dismissal of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi.

The High Council of the Republic, the interim parliament that is a leading element in the transition to multiparty democracy, is to consider the validity of the presidential decree dismissing Mr. Tshisekedi. Marshal Mobutu also ordered the prosecution of Mr. Tshisekedi on "state security" charges arising out of recent rioting in the capital that left several hundred people dead.

A spokesman for the interim parliament said Marshal Mobutu's decrees, signed Friday in his northern base of Gbadolite, were as "pointless" as others he issued in a failed attempt to bring Mr. Tshisekedi into line in December.

Tshimpumpu wa Tshimpumpu, the parliament's spokesman, said the body saw no reason for dismissing the prime minister. But sources close to the parliament said earlier that Mr. Tshisekedi had been reprimanded for failing to heed a parliamentary order to form a new team more acceptable to Marshal Mobutu.

The dispute is made all the more difficult by the fact that Marshal Mobutu continues to rely on the constitution of the second Republic, while the council operates under the National Conference Act — legislation on constitutional issues related to the transition.

Marshal Mobutu has never ratified the act because he thinks it restricts the powers of the presidency to "a monarch who reigns without governing."

All indications are that the council will declare Marshal Mobutu's decree invalid.

TRADE: U.S. Prepared to See Relations With Europe and Japan Worsen

(Continued from page 1)

trade speeches during the campaign, particularly the demand for open markets abroad.

The reactions to these first signals from the Clinton team have been sharply divergent.

EC officials were panned by Mr. Kantor's action and accused the administration of bullying and instigating trouble at a time when careful negotiations are vital.

"It is time now to tell the Americans they are on the wrong track," Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen of Denmark said.

Balanced against that criticism is the positive reaction in Latin America to Mr. Clinton's embrace of the free-trade agreement. Enrique Y. Iglesias, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, said in an interview that Mr. Clinton's meeting with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico a month ago and the promise of fast action on the trade agreement was "a very important statement."

Some representatives of U.S. business, seething over what they view as protectionist EC policies, praised Mr. Kantor's action.

"Whenever the United States starts to act like all the other countries in exercising its trade rights, everybody gets mad," said William Archey, a senior vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "That's absurd."

But some economists stressed the risks that a more aggressive U.S. policy poses. C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics and a prominent member of the free-trade establishment, said he saw little evidence of a strategy, except for "a willingness to listen to protectionist appeals" from the automobile, semiconductor, steel and energy industries, among others, and a desire to mollify these industries' powerful congressional protectors.

Mr. Bergsten warned that if the dispute with the European Community which reject reductions in generous social-welfare benefits.

By turning to the military budget for cuts, Mr. Kohl will most likely revive calls for an end to the country's conscription program and the creation of a professional army, long a target of criticism after a century of militarism.

The shrinking of the armed forces, which had a combined land-air-sea complement of 525,000 as recently as 1990, "points in the direction of a professional" military, the Frankfurter Allgemeine said in an editorial this week. If the trend continues, the paper declared, the military draft, a symbol of national cohesion, will lose its allure.

Opinion polls here show decreasing support for maintaining an army of any kind. A decade ago, three-quarters of West Germans surveyed said their country needed an armed defense; today, less than half of those surveyed believe that.

community over government procurement is soon followed by clashes with Europe over steel, with Canada over lumber and with Japan over minivans and semiconductors, then the Clinton policy will end up being defined by a flurry of battles.

"Unless they have something else in mind, they will be cut to death by these cases and the policy will be and will appear to be very protectionist," Mr. Bergsten said. "Something else" should be a plan to revive broad negotiations to liberalize trade, he said.

Gordon Ritchie, a trade consultant who was Canada's trade ambassador during negotiations of the U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement, said, "Some of the administration's leading lights are persuaded that confrontation can succeed. Anyone who thinks Europe and Japan will be bullied into meeting American deadlines and priorities isn't awake to the changes that have occurred."

Although some administration officials hope that Japan is amenable to market-opening agreements, the Clinton team is getting off to a ragged start there, as well, said Hiroshi Hirabayashi, a veteran trade official who now is deputy chief of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

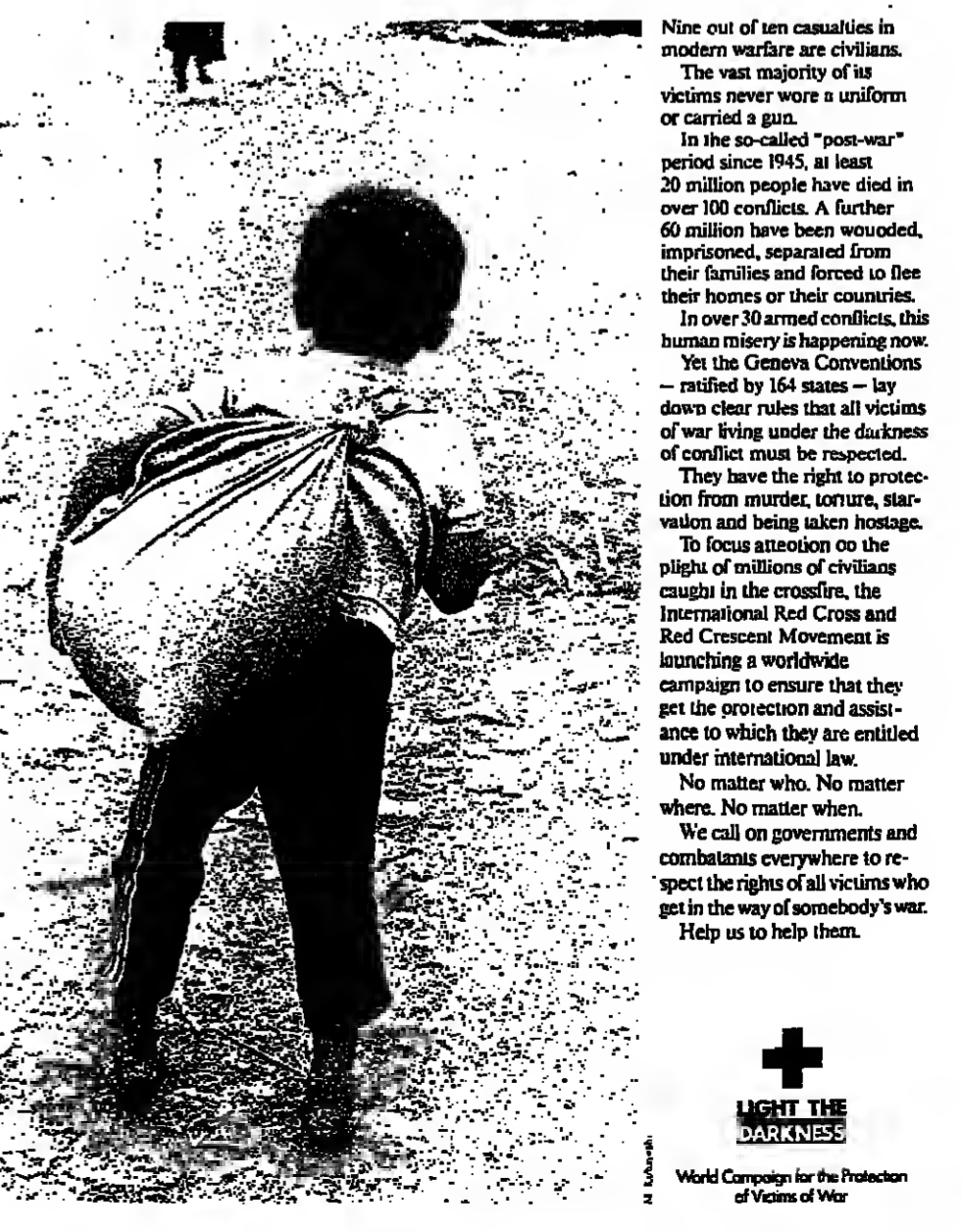
The world needs to hear from the new president what his trade signals mean and where they are leading, Mr. Hirabayashi said.

"Mr. Clinton should speak out on the trade issue," he said. "Without his explicit intervention, the speculation will be going on and most of it is going in a negative direction."

A more combative U.S. trade policy may not be dangerous, perhaps, unless it goes too far, said Helmut Maucher, the chairman of Nestlé SA.

"Everybody understands that you defend your interests," he said.

He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians. The vast majority of its victims never wear a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now. Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage. To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when. We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war. Help us to help them.

LIGHT THE DARKNESS

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

North Korea Has the Key

North Korea has rebuffed a request to allow international inspectors to visit two sites suspected of contributing to its nuclear arms program. The International Atomic Energy Agency is right to insist on the inspections, and Pyongyang would be wise to invite the inspectors. By dispelling doubts about its nuclear intentions, the North can open the way to wider political and economic ties.

The inspections are needed to clear up discrepancies between what Pyongyang told the IAEA about its production of plutonium and what the agency discovered in its recent inspections. By searching through nuclear plants and waste, inspectors can determine how long the North's research reactors have been running and how much plutonium they could have produced. That would help determine whether the discrepancy is a minor one or whether the North has produced enough nuclear material for bomb-making.

Pyongyang has linked its delay in granting access to the resumption of joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises. There is some justice in its complaint. The exercises are needlessly provocative to the North and are unnecessary to underscore America's continuing commitment to the South's security. But Pyongyang's attempt to condition access to its nuclear facilities only arouses suspicion which it should want to allay.

Washington also wrongly impedes contact. It now encourages unofficial visits by North Koreans to the United States, but just last week again it denied visas to party and legislative officials. That rule could be relaxed to allow visits by those who may be in a position to promote change in Pyongyang.

But Pyongyang has the master key to wider contact: allow full access by IAEA and South Korean inspectors to all suspect nuclear sites and dispel the nuclear nightmare.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Task Close to Home

Bill Clinton, as a candidate, promised a foreign policy based on support for America's democratic values. He also denounced as "evil" George Bush's executive order, probably illegal, that commanded the Coast Guard to intercept boatloads of Haitian refugees in international waters and ship them home without a hearing on their claims to refuge. Fine words. But Bill Clinton the president has yet to translate them into deeds. In fact, one of his first acts as president was to reaffirm the Bush refugee policy.

Now his hopes of an early diplomatic breakthrough have been thwarted by Haiti's ruling thugs, who have renegeed on their agreement with an international mediator. So Mr. Clinton needs to strike out on a dramatically different course.

Instead of blocking refugees and talking with the military regime, Washington should pressure the regime and give potential refugees the due process hearings they merit under international and U.S. law. These hearings cannot be confined to Haiti as the Clinton administration pretends, as long as refugees are subject to intimidation.

What is needed is a sizable contingent of multinational monitors deployed throughout Haiti with a mandate to protect human and civil rights. These monitors would prevent violations not only by the military but also by revenge-seeking partisans of the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Dante Caputo, a mediator for both the United Nations and the Organization of

American States, thought he had secured the Haitian regime's agreement to such a force, only to have the agreement withdrawn on the grounds that it offends Haitian sovereignty. To get those monitors in place, the Clinton administration is going to have to apply a lot more pressure. That means converting regional economic sanctions into international sanctions by UN resolution, and closing loopholes designed to protect U.S. companies in Haiti.

The international community may also need to consider military options if sanctions alone prove unresponsive. The 8,000-member Haitian military and its auxiliaries are formidable enough to terrorize the civilian population, but they are scarcely an immovable power.

Meanwhile, refugees are entitled to have their claims of political persecution heard. Early next month the Supreme Court is scheduled to listen to arguments on the legality of President Bush's executive order. Does the Clinton Justice Department really intend to defend forcing refugees back into danger without a hearing?

Decency toward refugees will impose economic and political costs on the United States. But an America serious about democracy and international law can do no less. Washington cannot expect to be a credible force for democracy and human rights in the world if it continues to tolerate authoritarian inhumanity so close to home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress Gets Moving

In preparation for considering President Bill Clinton's legislative initiatives, most of which are still in the drafting stage, Congress has been using its time well by clearing out some of the underbrush left over from the Bush years. Changes in three areas—abortion rights, family and medical leave, and voter registration reform—were widely favored by the public, enthusiastically passed by earlier Congresses but vetoed by President George Bush. Without a White House roadblock, action has been swift.

Most of the bad law infringing on abortion rights had been put in place by executive orders that Congress tried mightily to overturn by legislation. President Clinton simply issued superseding orders two days after inauguration, so legislative action was not needed. The Family and Medical Leave Act, twice vetoed by President Bush, was quickly passed by both houses and was signed by the president on Friday. Motor voter legislation was passed by the House, 259-160, on Thursday. It should have no trouble in the Senate.

The voter bill is not a new idea. Half the states and the District of Columbia have adopted the reform that Congress would make nationwide. States would be required to provide procedures for voter registration by mail, in connection with driver's licensing and renewal, and at direct-service gov-

ernment agencies like libraries and unemployment offices. Republicans in general, and President Bush in particular, objected to the proposal on the grounds that it would place an undue burden on the states and encourage voter fraud.

Neither claim has proved valid in the states where registration reforms have been adopted. In the District, for example, implementing these reforms costs only 6 cents a voter. There has been no noticeable increase in voter fraud, but the federal law would adopt strict new penalties just in case.

There was some pretty wild rhetoric from opponents like Representative Spencer Bachus, Republican of Alabama, who claimed last week that passage would result in the registration of millions of welfare recipients, illegal aliens and taxpayer-funded entitlement recipients.

The aliens, responded League of Women Voters President Becky Cain, are hardly likely "to walk into their departments of motor vehicles, commit a federal offense, commit perjury and then... have their pictures taken for their driver's licenses." As for welfare recipients and Social Security pensioners (entitlement beneficiaries for sure), their right to vote is beyond dispute and ought to be made easier. We haven't heard a good argument against that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

GATT Needs America

Years overdue, the Uruguay Round of world trade talks has run into the sand. America's long-strained relations with the EC are deteriorating rapidly. Industries in both America and the EC are clamoring for protection. Unless [Trade Representative Mickey] Kantor realizes that being tough on trade means confronting America's special interests, not just shouting at foreigners, the first victims of his macho instincts will be the world's multilateral trading system and the American economy, which depends upon it.

Mr. Kantor has already shown that he believes unilateral pressure is a useful alternative to multilateralism. The idea is: America can work outside the system to make the system better. This is a dangerous confusion. Quite apart from the fact that American unilateralism often fails, it imposes a high cost on the fragile world trading system. Even if America had no protectionist intentions of its own, one country cannot repeatedly act unilaterally without encouraging others to do the same.

It is precisely because governments in the EC and elsewhere have to resist strong pleas for protection, and because some of them have been so feeble at doing so, that the

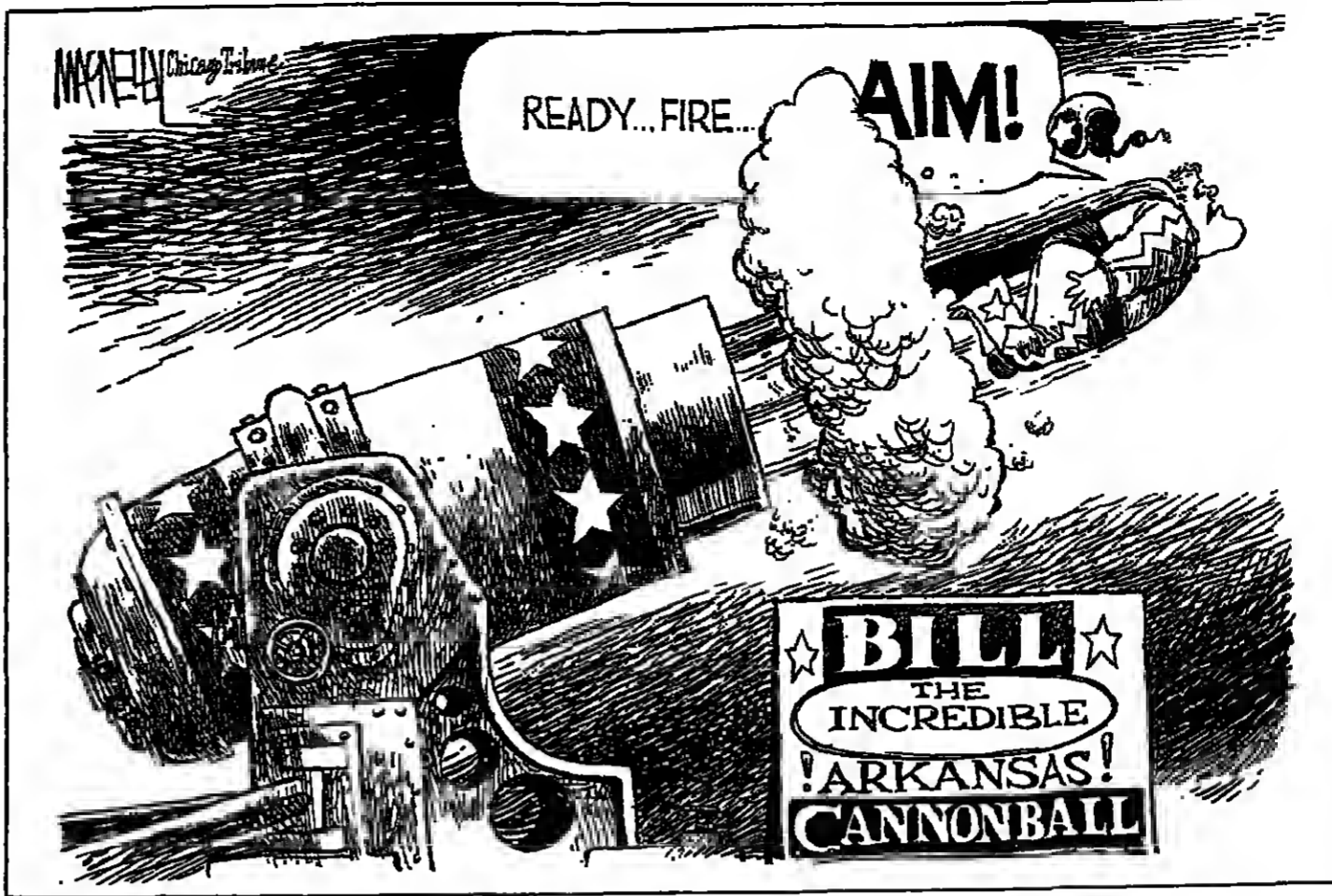
world needs a strong GATT. And GATT, in turn, needs a powerful champion. For decades America played the part triumphantly. Mr. Kantor seems unaware of this. More than any other country, America led the world through several rounds of trade reform. It must not give up now.

—The Economist (London)

Coping With the Right

Whether European governments will be able to cope with well-organized right-wing movements in Germany and France, or the beginnings of such movements in Italy and Austria, is still an open question. Many think that getting tough is the answer. Much more difficult, but in the long run more effective, is the path of using democratic means to settle conflicts, and the creation of supranational political institutions. National leaders must ensure that agreements on asylum and security areas genuinely serve their purpose. But above all, they must respond to the concerns and anxieties of the public. Modernism may not be very popular these days, but, ultimately, politicians are elected to work within the democratic system.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung



Only a Western Threat of Force Can Save Sarajevo

By Leslie H. Gelb

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina—Sarajevo is destroyed, but not its people. More than half its 560,000 peace-time citizens still outlive the steel and concrete structures built to survive them.

People, in mysterious unity with the "crump, crump" of occasional mortars and the "pings" of sniper fire, move along noontime sidewalks as if late to imaginary offices. Sprinkled among them, cowering in high heels and short, tight black skirts, are young women, slim, hair meticulously coiffed. Heads rivet appreciatively.

Sarajevans have already endured longer than the Russians of Stalingrad 50 years ago. And to keep them alive—just barely—has taken a United Nations effort almost equal in aid tonnage to the Berlin airlift in 1948-1949.

Mostly Slavic Muslims, they have survived the Serbian pounding and the theft and black-marketeering by Serbs, Croats, fellow Muslims and soldiers of the UN forces sent to protect them. The Ukrainian battalion here, in particular, is widely said to spend much time on such affairs.

At checkpoints en route to the city, Serbian irregulars exact a heavy toll of aid packages from UN convoys. They are said to grab between 25 and 40 percent of each load. The United Nations orders its convoys not to resist. It would only make more trouble for the nearly defenseless international bodies.

The food and other aid that arrives in the city is deposited by UN forces in Bosnian government warehouses. Much quickly filters out the back doors. The remainder goes to ordinary people.

As in all wars, black-marketeering thrives and crosses every line of ethnic hate. "It shows that Serbs, Croats and Muslims really can cooperate when they want to," a British war quipped.

I lunched with General Philippe Morillon, UN commander in Bosnia, at his headquarters. It is a splendid old East European-style villa in the center of the city, often used in grander days by President Tito, the father of postwar Yugoslavia. The general, a dozen of his aides and I sat down at table in the formal, haunted dining room and nibbled on cold cuts and salads. Attendants poured red wine.

A Frenchman of old-world manners, the silver-haired general talked of the Vance-Owen peace plan, which he argued was the only possible means of settling the war. The plan has, he offered in his baritone, good constitutional principles. The sides will realize, he said, that peace must be the only way. His aides sat silently.

Corporal Jacques Maure volunteered to drive me around the city. With flat jackets and helmets, which Sarajevans do not have, we sped off.

"Here," Corporal Jacques said at one corner, "an old lady was shot by a sniper the other day. She lay in the street for two days. Our orders are not to stop in this area. We picked up her body the second night, when it was very dark and the snipers could not see us."

"There," he said farther on, "is the bridge where Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated to start the

First World War." It was a tiny stone bridge across an insignificant stream.

We parked at the Holiday Inn so I could pay respects to John Burns, the awesome correspondent of The New York Times, whose words have outshone pictures. He was elsewhere, following the cannons' sounds.

We stopped at the presidency building, a Communist-Greek structure where a secretary was shot and killed through the window the other day. I had an appointment with Zlatko Lagumdzija, a deputy prime minister of Bosnia. A yuppie, about 40, clad in windbreaker and sneakers, he wanted no part of the Vance-Owen plan. "Our president spoke about this plan Tuesday night," he said.

President Alija Izetbegovic "was not endorsing it, but thinking out loud and saying perhaps the plan would not be so bad, that we could live with it. And some of us told him, 'Anyone who signs this plan will not only be politically dead...'

"Everything is up to America now," he added.

In one way he is right. The United States is revered and feared here, and Europe awaits a strong and wise lead from Washington. But this dead city, with its live people somehow hanging on—a mere hour and a half from London or Paris by plane—is ultimately the ward of all civilized nations.

This week, Western powers must push on Serbia with full diplomatic weight for an immediate cease-fire around Sarajevo. Time is of the essence, and only a threat of force, not mere toothless envoys, can save Sarajevans.

The New York Times

The Vance-Owen Plan Is the Best Chance for Bosnia

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON—Why is the Clinton administration blocking the best chance for peace in Bosnia? That chance is embodied in the peace plan offered by the United Nations and European Community mediators Cyrus Vance and David Owen, dividing Bosnia into 10 highly independent ethnic cantons.

The Europeans have endorsed the plan. The Croats have accepted it. But the Bosnian Serbs and Muslims have refused to sign. That prompted Mr. Vance and Lord Owen to bring the plan to the United Nations and ask the Security Council to endorse and impose it, its fate now hinges on the United States.

Without U.S. support, it dies. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has been killing it softly.

Question: Does the United States support the peace plan?

Mr. Christopher: "Well, we've been supportive of the process in the hope that the parties would come into agreement on the process. That's as far as I'm prepared to go this afternoon." (News conference, Feb. 1.)

Mr. Christopher, it seems, is all for peace processes. Peace plans—the concrete stuff that can put an end to

war and, alas, to peace processes—are quite another thing.

Mr. Christopher: "We hope that the process can continue with the parties meeting here in New York, and [we shall] pursue the process as we have in the past. We've thought the process itself is desirable... I found Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen quite understanding that we're in the midst of a policy process. As I say, I urged them to continue their process." (Remarks, same day, after meeting with Mr. Vance and Lord Owen.)

This would all be comic were it not so tragic: For Bosnia, process means continued war.

Why is Mr. Christopher resisting? "Some administration officials," reports The New York Times, said the plan was "flawed because it specifically abolishes the legitimate government of an internationally recognized state and replaces it with an ethnically based nine-member council that divides power among the Muslims now in power and the Croats and Serbs."

What is wrong with dividing power in an ethnically divided land? Muslims are Bosnia's largest minority but still a

minority. What makes their sectarian, minority government so sacrosanct? It might have international legitimacy, but it has no legitimacy among the majority of Bosnians who are non-Muslim and who wish not to be ruled by a Muslim government.

Does Mr. Christopher have a better idea for settling the conflict? If he does, what is it? More process?

Well, yes, unfortunately. How do you know? And how enforceable is Bosnia's current unity state? Totally unenforceable, short of massive Western military intervention to roll the Serbs and Croats out of Bosnia.

The Vance plan is at least potentially enforceable because it is realistic. Unlike the alternative, it recognizes the irreconcilable ethnic divisions in Bosnia. It gives up on the unitary state, a bloody fantasy that cannot be put right without enormous human costs. Western and Yugoslav. The real reference point is a different one: Bosnia; a country with a very loose central government where the ethnic group live within highly independent provinces.

What to do?

- Declare full U.S. support for the Vance-Owen plan.
- Sponsor, with Russia, a Security Council resolution accepting the plan as the only basis for solving the war in Bosnia. (Just as Resolution 242 is the benchmark for peacemaking in the Middle East.)
- Announce Security Council measures to enforce the plan. First, European and Russian ground troops — it is their backyard — to ensure the separation of forces. Second, American air power to enforce disarmament. The Vance-Owen plan calls for the United Nations-monitored withdrawal of heavy weapons within five days from Sarajevo, 15 days for the rest of the country. Those weapons not removed the United States will destroy.
- Treat all parties according to their cooperation with the plan. If the Serbs resist, they get bombed. If they cooperate, sanctions are gradually lifted. If Muslims cooperate, they get the protection of Great Power troops. If they resist, they face total isolation.
- What is the alternative? The alternative being pushed by Bosnia banks in the United States is punitive intervention — bombing the Serbs, arming the Muslims — to shore up the present Bosnia government and punish the Serbs. That might make Americans feel better, but at the cost of countless Yugoslav lives lost pointlessly in a prolonged war.

Punitive intervention is mindless moralism. What is America's national interest in Bosnia? It has no interest in how the lines are drawn in Bosnia. Its only interest is that the lines be drawn, that the rival groups be secure behind them, and that the war end. That is what the Vance-Owen plan offers.

"It's the best settlement you can get, and it's a bitter irony to see the Clinton people block it," said Lord Owen. "What do they want down here, a war that goes on and on?"

Washington Post Writers Group

Buying Time With Damage Control

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—If you have been wondering why Bill Clinton named Warren Christopher as his secretary of state, wonder no more. He is there to keep Mr. Clinton out of trouble abroad in the opening phase of his presidency. While the president finds his feet on the domestic scene, Mr. Christopher will be Mr. Damage Control on foreign entanglements.

In the Middle East, Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti—the first four foreign policy tests to confront the still cohering Clinton administration—quick fixes and policy reviews that kick hard issues and harder choices down the road are the order of the day.

This broad effort to buy time, instead of emphasizing foreign policy innovation as most administrations do in their early days, is shaped in part by temperament, in part by strategy and in part by circumstances. If this winter in Bosnia had not been relatively mild, Mr. Christopher's cautious, legalistic approach might not have become as dominant as it is in Mr. Clinton's first month.

And the political storms ignited by Zoe Baird's nanny and the armed services' open revolt over gays in the military helped push Mr. Clinton and his advisers back into the campaign mode of playing controlled, incremental offense on foreign policy. The physician's motto, "Do no harm," has become the foreign policy leitmotif.

Mr. Christopher's strengths (and weaknesses) in his damage control role show in the quick fix he arranged to get President Clinton and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin off the hook after Mr. Rabin departed 415 Palestinians into a no-man's-land in southern Lebanon. Until Mr. Christopher persuaded Mr. Rabin to take back 100 of the deportees and cut in half the two-year rule of the rest, Mr. Clinton faced a lose-lose choice in dealing with Arab

efforts to get the UN Security Council to vote sanctions against Israel.

A U.S. vote for or abstention on sanctions would have outraged Israel's American supporters, producing a new political storm for Mr. Clinton. This in turn would have gravely undermined Mr. Rabin, who has made improving relations with America his overriding goal.

A veto of sanctions would have caused Arab nations to withdraw from the Middle East peace talks and ended the no-veto zone that the Security Council has become since May 31, 1990, the last time a veto was cast (by the United States, to kill an Arab-backed resolution condemning Israel). U.S. arguments to Russia and China to continue not using their veto on other issues would have become hollow.

The Christopher compromise with Mr. Rabin took the steam out of the Arab sanctions effort. Moreover, the secretary of state skillfully used the discussions to retrench the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, promising the Arabs to put the deportee issue in a broader context.

But neither the immediate plight of the deportees nor the central issues that produced the deportations were resolved by Mr. Christopher's effort. The deportees have refused his "half a loaf" and remain in the no-man's-land. The issues have been left for discussion, and lawyerly massaging on another day.

On Somalia, the new administration shows no inclination to take the Pentagon out of the driver's seat on a policy of getting U.S. troops out and a UN force in as quickly as possible. And Mr. Clinton's reversal on Haitian refugees leaves him still pledged

to improve on George Bush's policies there, but not just yet.

On Bosnia, luck has in one sense been with Mr. Clinton. As bad as conditions are, they are not nearly as horrible as was feared a few months ago, when British commanders serving there were reporting that as many as 100,000 Bosnians might die this winter and the CIA was predicting at least 150,000 deaths. British reports now put the number of Bosnian Muslims who have perished in and around Sarajevo since November at 2,000 to 3,000.

This gives the Clinton administration unexpected time to reflect, to quibble with the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia, to come to agreement with the French and the British on significantly tightening sanctions against Serbia, and to study other incremental changes in the Bush policies on ex-Yugoslavia that Mr. Clinton denounced with vigor during the campaign.

That does not mean that the debate about using U.S. military power against the Serbs has been finally settled. It means that for the moment, as Mr. Clinton recovers from early stumbles at home, there is no appetite for attention-attracting risk abroad.

The president confirmed his priorities in his Feb. 1 speech to the nation's Democratic governors: "We're in Somalia debating how we can keep peace in Somalia when the mortality rate is greater in some neighborhoods in the United States of America."

Mr. Christopher has shown skill in his early efforts at damage control. But events, and Mr. Clinton's own ambitions, are not likely to allow the United States to pursue such a limited mandate in foreign affairs for long. The true testing of Warren Christopher is still to come.

The Washington Post

Two Speeds Or None For Europe

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—Europe's cherished prospect of monetary union is dying, and so is its grand vision of a single currency. The turmoil in the currency markets since September is a symptom of deep-seated economic and political tensions in the Community that would seem to rule out its planned move to become a single economy by the turn of the century.

In recent weeks, Europeans have been turning the clock back some 15 years to the times before the European Monetary System, which was designed to damp down fluctuations between the EC countries' currencies. Quite suddenly, the days of Community-wide consensus on economic policies have given way to a go-it-alone mood. Governments have dark suspicions of one another's motives.

European monetary union as set out in the Maastricht treaty is for all practical purposes dead. It now appears inconceivable that all 12 countries can or would wish to stick to Maastricht's timetable. But that does not mean that Europeans should abandon hopes of monetary union. On the contrary, the EC currencies that are able to keep step with the Deutsche mark should press ahead and form a German-led economic and monetary union.

That idea is heresy in Brussels. European integration has long been seen as an all-or-nothing effort; to split into two or more groupings was unthinkable. The specter of a "two-speed Europe" haunted the Community during the 1980s, after enlargement to include Greece, Spain and Portugal. It would become reality if half of the 12 member states opted for the one form of monetary union and the other half did not.

Nevertheless, half a loaf is better than no loaf at all. A core of EC countries that go on working to create a single economy seems preferable to a collective decision by all that economic and monetary union was an impossible dream.

It is perhaps no accident that the countries that could push ahead with a partial monetary union are, but for one, the original six founder-members of the Common Market.

If Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark decide to keep alive the flame of monetary union, it may well be in the short-run divisive within the Community. But in the longer run it will prove a very positive development, for there will at least be a monetary and economic core for the laggard countries to catch up with.

One by one, the countries that have been forged out of the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System (Britain, Italy) or have suffered major devaluations (Spain, Portugal, Ireland) will perhaps feel able to link their currencies to this German-led core. It would probably not be long, too, before the core countries were joined by the new candidates for Community membership—Austria, Sweden, Finland and, in all likelihood, Norway. The economies of these applicants are strong enough to qualify them for life in a Deutsche mark zone.

This untidy scenario is not at all attractive to those Europeans who had in mind a grand design of economic and monetary union that would adhere to a clear timetable and embrace all the EC member states. But that always seemed a pipe dream, even before the currency crises of the past few months. There is neither the economic convergence nor the political will to make the richer and poorer EC countries abide by common economic policies.

The signs are that such a two-speed Europe will emerge, and perhaps quite soon. Even though it would be for the best, the political strains inside the Community look set to be considerable. It will not be easy to carry on business as usual in a Community split between at least two core countries whose economic and monetary cooperation is binding them closer and closer together, and an outer periphery of countries that follow their own separate national economic policies.

Much will depend on Germany's attitude to a mark-led monetary union. Will Germany's inflexible and politically insensitive central bank still be allowed to insist that it knows best, whatever the political needs of its smaller partners in the new arrangement? If a German-backed monetary zone is eventually to lead the Community to full-scale European monetary union, then Germany will have to demonstrate that its European partners' needs are given as much weight as those of Germany itself.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Ferment in Egypt

CAIRO—Although the increase in the British troops here has greatly pacified matters, there is still an uneasiness in the interior, and residents in provincial towns and villages report unfavorably of the situation. The fault lies with the attitude of the anti-English press circulated throughout the villages, and read by the Notables, who retail the news to the villagers in the worst form. This has the effect of rousing a rebellious feeling and suggests the Khedive has gained the day to the detriment of the English.

1918: Troops Lost

LONDON—America's first troopship has been lost. The Admiralty announced tonight [Feb. 7] that the Tuscania had been torpedoed in a thick fog off the Irish coast, and had gone down quickly. Of the 2,397 persons on board, the majority of whom were land troops destined for the western battlefield, 2187 were saved,

indicating a loss of 210. The Tuscania, apparently, was one of a large group of vessels coming from the United States. All of the other vessels escaped untouched. The survivors were landed at a port in Ireland.

1943: Toward Rostov

MOSCOW—[From our New York edition:] A Soviet communique announced tonight [Feb. 7] that the entire southern bank of the Don had been cleared of German resistance and implied that only the 1,400 foot river stood between victorious Red Army and Rostov. Soviet troops had captured Azov, fifteen miles south-west of Rostov, thus liquidating the last center of resistance of the enemy on the left bank of the River Don. At the same time the communique announced sweeping penetrations between Belgorod and Kursk in the Ukraine and between Kursk and Orel farther north. All of these are major defense centers which the Germans have held since the fall of 1941.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Germany's Rate Cut Gives European Bonds a Boost

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Taking the view that the size of the decline in short-term German interest rates was less important than the clear evidence of the direction, European bond markets scored impressive gains last week with the biggest moves registered in the shortest-dated maturities — especially in currencies where rates were actually cut, as in Italy and Spain.

Those are the two markets where nominal interest rates are the highest. Yields on five-year Italian government paper fell 51 basis points, or just over half a percentage point, to 12.51 percent, while in Spain they fell 45 basis points to 11.66 percent.

On Friday, France reduced overnight rates by 5/16 point, pushing down yields for the week all along the curve: 68 basis points on two-year paper, 32 basis points on five-year paper and 16 basis points on 10-year bonds.

The improvement in these high-yielding markets outdistanced the gains in Germany, where yields eased only 17 basis points in the five-year sector and five basis points on 10-year bonds.

Sensing that the worst of the currency turmoil in Europe is past and that the drive to monetary union will force interest rates to converge to the benchmark level set by Germany, international investors are rushing into the high-yielding markets expecting continued big gains as yields drop and prices rise.

Underwriters reported that more than 80 percent of the French franc Eurobonds offered last week were sold to nonresidents. Notable among the new offerings was the 1.1 billion francs from General Electric Credit Corp., the first non-French issuer to tap the market on a swapped basis since July.

The Post Office sold 1.3 billion of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8 percent and priced to yield 32 basis points over the benchmark level while Electricite de France offered 1.5 billion of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent to yield 20 basis points more than government paper.

Credit Foncier sold 300 million francs of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of only 4 percent. Each 10,000 franc bond carries 20 warrants with a two-year life to buy French government 8 1/2 percent bonds due in 2002 at a price of 105. The warrants provide investors with high leverage on any rise in French bond prices and enable the issuer to raise money at a total cost that lead manager J.P. Morgan estimated at 25 to 30 basis points below what would otherwise have been needed.

This week, France Telecom is expected to tap the market for 2 billion francs. While Europeans were said to be the largest buyers of the new See BONDS, Page 9

Germany Puts Cloud On Outlook For Dollar

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Analysts who expect the dollar to score substantial gains against European currencies this year are divided on whether the 3 percent advance last week is the start of the breakout or simply a taste of what's to come.

The dollar ended trading at a nine-month high of 1.6603 Deutsche marks. Andros Drobny at Credit Suisse First Boston in London sees the dollar "at a major turn" and poised for a climb to 1.70 DM, which, if surpassed, opens the way for a further rise to the mid-1.80s. "I am quite bullish," he says.

Neil MacKinnon, London-based analyst at Citibank, is positive on the dollar's long-term outlook but more circumspect about its near-term prospects. "The trend for the dollar is up, but it will move two steps forward and one step back. It's moved far too fast and I could see a technical correction back to 1.62 DM."

Jim O'Neill at Swiss Bank Corp. in London sees "good scope for profit-taking" that could push the dollar back to 1.65 DM and, if that level fails to hold, to 1.62 DM. "Everyone's long the dollar and that's not very comfortable. I'm skeptical it can go higher now."

Three events cloud the outlook. The most immediate is the sale of dollars by the Bundesbank. Traders said the central bank was in the market for quite large amounts.

German intervention to support currencies linked to the mark in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System have been substantial. Finance Minister Michel Sapin of France said Friday the equivalent of more than 150 billion francs had been spent since December in support of the French currency. Banque Paribas estimates that that amount has been financed almost entirely by borrowings from the Bundesbank.

For Benetton SpA, the Italian clothing company that has been criticized for its provocative advertising, the venture has drawn ire that the company has not seen since last summer, when one of its ads featured a picture of a man dying of AIDS.

GM Plans Counterattack on Trucks

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. plans to launch a major legal and public relations campaign against critics who charge that it manufactured millions of unsafe pickup trucks for more than a decade. Specifically, GM sources said, the company will accuse the NBC television network and several consumer groups of working together to rig test results to make it appear that the design of the gasoline tanks on full-size GM pickups made from 1973 to 1987 were unsafe.

GM has already obtained a temporary restraining order from an Indiana court against the Institute for Safety Analysis, an Indianapolis-based testing company used by NBC to conduct crash tests of GM pickup trucks for a Nov. 17 television program.

The automaker will try to show that the tests were rigged by Safety Analysis to ensure that the truck would burst into flames on impact, GM sources said. The court order blocks the testing firm from destroying evidence that might be used in any legal action.

GM has scheduled a news conference at its Detroit headquarters for Monday to announce the campaign in the aftermath of a \$105.2 million jury award against GM last week for the 1989 death of a Georgia teenager, Shannon Moseley, 17, died when his pickup truck exploded in a crash with a drunken driver, GM said it would appeal.

An NBC News spokeswoman said the network stood by its story. Clarence Ditlow, executive director of the Center for Auto Safety, called GM's strategy an act of desperation.

"This is a disastrous strategy," he said. "It's going to cause such a public backlash, such a lack of public confidence in General Motors, it will cost them billions of dollars in lost sales."

John F. Smith Jr., GM's president, said at a news conference in Chicago that despite the GM verdict against the company, "I don't know that we have an image problem."

At issue in the GM case is the "sidesaddle" placement of gasoline tanks in millions of full-size GM pickup trucks made from 1973 to 1987. Nearly 5 million of the trucks still are on the road in the United States and Canada. GM critics claim that by positioning the tanks on the outside of the truck's frame, rather than inside, GM knowingly endangered the lives of its pickup truck customers and their passengers. GM changed the design and, after 1987, placed the gasoline tank inside the frame.

Mr. Ditlow's group has petitioned the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to order a recall of all GM pickups with the sidesaddle fuel tanks.

The company contends that a recall of the pickup trucks would cost \$500 million to \$1 billion, Mr. Ditlow disagrees.

"It would have cost them \$300 million, a lot less than this strategy will cost them," he said. "If GM wants to do something, it ought to get these rolling firebombs off the road. It ought to recall these trucks."

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China To Limit New Zones

Step Aims to Cool Building 'Craze'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China will curb the spread of development zones to try to curb "a blind capital construction craze," the official Business Weekly said Sunday.

The newspaper said the State Council, the cabinet, had decided to restrict the zones, which attract foreign and domestic investment with special privileges like tax breaks. It did not give details.

The construction boom is just one of several factors causing some economists to worry that the economy, which grew 12 percent last year, is on the road to an inflationary boom.

"Bottlenecks have already appeared and there are already at least signs that the economy is overheating," said a commentary in the official Farmers' Daily.

Business Weekly conceded that the central government had lost control of the phenomenon of development zones, a favorite of local governments because of the money they can pull in.

The newspaper said no one knew how many such zones had been launched in China. But from the 117 approved by the end of 1991, the number has rocketed — no matter whose statistics one believes.

"The State Economic Planning Commission says there are 1,700," the paper said. "The Special Economic Zone Office under the State Council says 1,800. The State Land Administration says its latest statistics indicate the number now stands at 2,700. And the Ministry of Agriculture claims there are 9,000."

Meanwhile, the China Daily reported Sunday that foreign governments had extended \$5.3 billion in loans to China last year, the highest amount since the country began opening its doors to the world in 1979. (Reuters, AFP)

Verdict Renews Debate Over Punitive Awards

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The mammoth judgment handed down by a Georgia jury against General Motors Corp. has already renewed calls to curb runaway verdicts by placing caps on punitive damage awards.

But opponents of such limits maintain that the verdict was justified, both because of the message it sent and the near certainty that end only a small fraction of

that money will ever enter the plaintiffs' pockets. Of the \$105.2 million the jury awarded Thomas and Elaine Moseley, whose 17-year-old son died when his 1985 GMC Sierra pickup was hit and burst into flames, \$101 million was in punitive damages.

Former President George Bush made an issue of punitive damages in the 1992 election, saying they enriched trial lawyers excessively and hurt the country's ability to compete.

Efforts to pass a federal law limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether. In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors' run amok. "Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

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Benetton in Cuba: A Castro Prop or an Opening?

By Vernon Silver
New York Times Service

HAVANA — As tourists shopped in a boutique here, it was clear that President Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba had changed course. Mr. Castro may still wear olive-green fatigues, but his government has entered a joint venture to sell the United Colors of Benetton.

For Benetton SpA, the Italian clothing company that has been criticized for its provocative advertising, the venture has drawn ire that the company has not seen since last summer, when one of its ads featured a picture of a man dying of AIDS.

Benetton is bringing its label to Cuba, catering only to tourists and diplomats. This move has touched a nerve among Miami's Cuban exiles, many of whom say Benetton is helping the Cuban government discriminate against its own people.

The company argues it is doing business in a global economy. Cuba has a dual economy — one for Cubans, one for foreigners. Except for people who are authorized to be paid in foreign currency, like embassy employees, Cubans are forbidden to carry foreign money. So most Cubans cannot shop at the Benetton store or any other store that takes only U.S. dollars. Because of rationing, there is little that pesos can buy. With plans for

nine stores in Cuba, Benetton has become part of what some critics call Cuban apartheid.

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the is-

See BENETTON, Page 9

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending February 5, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

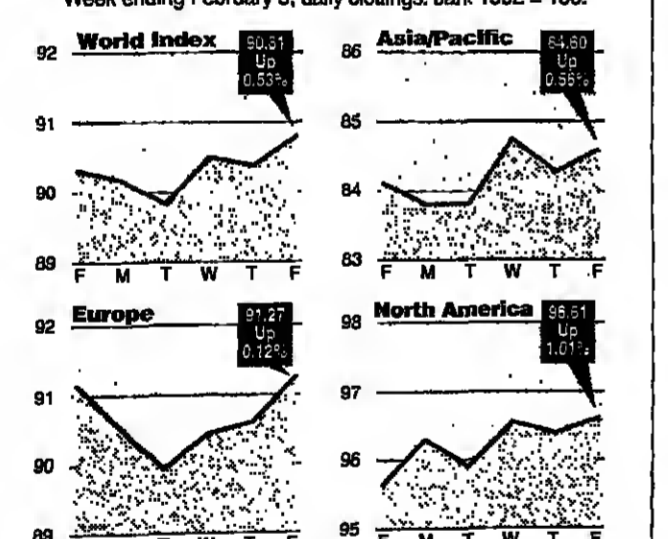


Table with 3 columns: Sector, 1992 close, 1993 close, % change. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various rates for major currencies like Euro, Yen, Pound, etc.

Tokyo Notebook

Automakers Seek U.S. Peace via Higher Prices

Bluff or not, the Big Three U.S. automakers' threat to file a dumping suit against all car imports appears to have led Japanese automakers to lean on the brakes.

Just days after a report that a suit was being considered surfaced two weeks ago, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. raised prices on some vehicles in the United States by 1 to 2 percent. Then last week Toyota introduced a new low-price minivan in the Japanese market. The model is considered ill-suited to the home market and few sales are expected, leading some analysts to say the introduction was an attempt to avoid a finding of below-cost pricing overseas.

The Japanese deny dumping cars in the United States, but their pricing strategy seems similar to last year's price increases in the aftermath of an American dumping suit on minivans.

"Even if the Japanese are not dumping, raising prices in the United States will take some of the pressure off," said Benjamin Moyer, an analyst at Merrill Lynch Securities in Tokyo.

The Big Three's trade strategy is working: Higher prices have undercut Japanese car sales in the United States. Their overall market share has slipped to 27 percent from 30 percent over the past 12 months.

standard, the Japanese were taken aback. Although the Japanese had begun work on high-definition television in 1964 and had already developed a working system, they lacked the compression technology necessary to make an all-digital system.

Now, however, the technology gap is narrowing fast, if it still exists at all.

"It's no longer a difficult technology," said Masao Sugimoto, general manager of research and development at Pioneer Electronic Corp. He said Japanese and European engineers had fully absorbed digital HDTV technology.

Japanese companies have been quietly gearing up for the advent of digital HDTV, which is not expected to become a significant market until the end of the decade. NKK, the semigovernmental broadcaster, has been experimenting with digital transmission of conventional television; two private networks have bounced digital HDTV signals off communications satellites. And NEC Corp. has developed a prototype home-use digital HDTV videocassette recorder.

The change in U.S. administrations is likely to delay by at least one year the Federal Communications Commission's June 1993 deadline for choosing an HDTV format, Mr. Sugimoto said.

"When the standard is settled, American companies will turn to Japanese or South Korean concerns," he said, noting that Toshiba was already working with General In-

struments and South Korea's Goldstar with Zenith.

The Rice Strategy

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's strategy of relying on gaiatsu, or foreign pressure, to build to a crescendo before opening the country's rice market could backfire. With the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade having given up hope of concluding a deal by March, Mr. Miyazawa faces the risk that Japan's rice policy will come into embarrassing focus at the Group of Seven summit meeting in July in Tokyo.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party would like to call an election right after the meeting, and the prime minister hopes playing the role of host will solidify his stature and his chances of remaining in the top post.

"If Mr. Miyazawa were to move now he'd score points with the GATT and America and be in control of the domestic agenda," said Cornelia Schweizer, a political analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. "But if he waits longer, he risks having the Americans jeopardize his domestic agenda."

Ironically, the premise of Mr. Miyazawa's strategy of relying on gaiatsu — that foreign pressure is needed to provide cover for an unpopular domestic decision — appears out of touch. "Even the agricultural cooperatives assume it's inevitable," Ms. Meyer said.

Steven Brull

O & Y Closes Chapter on Bankruptcy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TORONTO — Olympia & York Developments Ltd. is set to emerge from court protection this week after a judge approved a plan that gives control to creditors and turns the Reichmann family, once the world's biggest developers, into mere property managers.

Judge Robert Blair called North America's largest corporate restructuring "fair and reasonable" and said it would give O & Y five years to turn around.

The Reichmanns will retain a 10 percent share in O & Y, with creditors assuming the balance.

Unsecured creditors, owed about half of O & Y's \$6.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$6.8 billion) in debt, approved the restructuring plan last month and will receive interest payments as cash-flow allows.

The eight creditor groups that rejected the plan — mainly secured creditors — are expected to seize collateral pledged against their loans in the next few weeks, including O & Y's flagship First Canadian Place in Toronto and controlling stakes in Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. and Abitibi-Price Inc.

O & Y's British operations remain under court administration. Its U.S. subsidiaries are trying to restructure without filing for bankruptcy. (Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House, Place de l'Étoile
L-1021 Luxembourg

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Étoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on February 25, 1993, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

- 1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1992.
4. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
5. Election of six (6) Directors, specifically the re-election of Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, Barry R. J. Bateman, Charles T. M. Collins, Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamilitus and H. F. van den Hoven, being all of the present Directors.
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
7. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: January 18, 1993
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Fed Rethinks Its Bias Toward Lower Rates

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve has said that its chief policy-making committee abandoned its slight tilt toward lower interest rates in December and adopted a neutral policy, a move that will probably disappoint politicians who want further rate cuts.

Such a neutral policy generally indicates that the Fed remains as worried about a possible increase in inflationary pressures as about slow growth. And the report released last Friday, describing the Dec. 22 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, said the central bankers had not ruled out changing interest rates.

According to the report, the committee unanimously abandoned its bias toward lower rates in a reaction to the pickup in economic growth. The bias toward easing had not meant the committee planned to cut rates, just that it had been predisposed to do so, especially if the economy deteriorated.

The Fed committee met again last week, but its decisions will not be announced until late next month. In a move that some said demonstrated the bank's intentions not to cut rates soon, the Federal Reserve on Friday removed some reserves from the banking system.

Still, the summary of the December meeting said members "observed that the next policy move might be in either direction."

"A stronger economic performance," the report said, "might raise questions as to the need for a tightening move at some point during the year ahead as a means of maintaining progress toward price stability."

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.60 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on February 1, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 9. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

EUROPE VALUE FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on February 1, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 4. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

WELLS FARGO U.S. IT FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit A and USD 0.80 per unit B has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on January 29, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 3. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

U.S. VALUE IT FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on January 29, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 3. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

Paying Agent Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg

The Board of Directors of BELAIR MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 6

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

EU Straights

Table of European straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of Japanese straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Swiss Franc

Table of Swiss Franc bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Italian Lira

Table of Italian Lira bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Spanish Peseta

Table of Spanish Peseta bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Portuguese Escudo

Table of Portuguese Escudo bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Other

Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

NEW YORK (AP) -

Financial news text starting with 'NEW YORK (AP) -' and 'The Dow Jones Industrial Average'.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 5

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

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Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

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New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Prices Rise On Plan to Cut 30-Year Bond Sale

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK — The prices of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes rose for the fourth consecutive week as yields sank to their lowest level in six and a half years...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Professional investors purchasing securities on dips, said Peter McTeague, market strategist at First Boston. The market's bellwether security, the 30-year Treasury, rose 18/32 to 105 23/32.

GM Loss Could Benefit Health Reform

By Floyd Norris New York Times Service NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. will report the largest annual loss in the history of corporate America this week — about \$2.3 billion...

decided that such costs should be charged to income while the workers were still performing services, not after they retired. Estimating such figures is a work of art, with assumptions piled on assumptions.

There is a silver lining for the stock market in all this, contrary to much of what has been written. We now know that for many companies, real profits have been much lower than reported ones for many years.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 8-12

Table listing economic events for Feb. 8-12 across various regions: Asia-Pacific, Europe, The Americas, and others.

DOLLAR: Is 3% Gain a Glimpse of Things to Come?

(Continued from first finance page) How much credit the Germans extended to Denmark and Ireland is not known. These loans are principally repaid in dollars.

bank has been supplying cash to the market at 8.55 to 8.60 percent and expectations are high that this will be reduced by an eighth to a quarter of a percentage point.

Expressing a distinctly contrarian view, the private analyst David Fuller sees the dollar churning around current levels and then plummeting. "The churning is all part of a top formation and is leading to a weaker dollar in coming months."

— CARL GERWITZ ■ Plea for Another Rate Cut The German discount rate must be cut in one move to 7 percent or less to stimulate the economy...

BENETTON: Helping Castro to Lure Tourist Cash

(Continued from first finance page) National Foundation, an anti-Castro lobbying group, is also concerned with the welfare of young Cubans, said Domingo Morcira, a Miami businessman...

The couple, who asked that their names not be used, said the dual economy was unfair. But like many, they appeared to be resigned to accepting it and working around it.

"This is not a moral issue," said Peter Fressola, the spokesman in New York for Benetton. "Benetton is about doing business in a borderless, global economy."

He compared the dual economy to apartheid. "Rather than being based on the pigment of your skin, it's based on your national origin," he said.

BONDS: With Rates, It's the Direction That Counts

(Continued from first finance page) issues in francs and lire — where Deutsche Bank and IMI International sold five-year paper yielding nearly 11 1/2 percent — the Japanese were reported to be the largest takers of Deutsche marks.

What would you prefer, to die wearing Benetton or to have free medical care in the hospital? Saleswoman at a store where she cannot shop.

state tourism agency. The government hails the clothing and Cuban-ness sells it. Mr. Rodriguez dismissed complaints about a policy under which police officers assigned to tourist locations stop most Cubans entering hotels or stores.

Castro regime in power by giving the regime hard currency. Gela Tamayo, a Mexican tourist, said she understood protesters' complaints. Nonetheless, she bought a \$39 sweatshirt in the Comodoro boutique.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Russian Official Assails Central Bank on Inflation

LONDON — Privatization Minister Anatoli Chubais assailed Russia's central bank on Sunday for giving large credits to state enterprises, saying the policy had led to a crippling rate of inflation.

But the Russian central bank's deputy chairman, Alexander Khadrin, defended the bank's actions, saying it was imperative for credits to be given to the country's huge state enterprises.

Interviewed on the same BBC program, Boris Fyodorov, the deputy prime minister responsible for economic and financial policy, said: "The central bank should be trying to curb the inflationary actions of the government, not the government trying to curb the central bank."

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

The stock exchange's CBS index closed last week at 206.80, up from 201.7 the previous Friday. DAF shares lost 60 percent for the week over its financial crisis, though it rose 55 cents to 2.50 guilders Friday. Fokker lost 23 percent, but also regained some ground later on as the government proposed a compromise on its sale to Deutsche Aerospace.

Frankfurt

The Bundesbank's decision to cut interest rates induced euphoria on the market, with the DAX index closing 5.21 percent higher. Prices were supported in the early part of the week by foreign markets and took off on Friday in the aftermath of the rate cuts and the prospect of moderate public service wage agreements. The DAX index finished the week at 1,641.37 and volume rose from 7.1 billion Deutsche marks on Monday to 9.9 billion on Friday.

Hong Kong

Share prices were pushed down by political uncertainties. The Hang Seng Index lost 4.19 points to close at 5,747.21.

Milan

The stock market gained 4 percent, spurred by encouraging economic news and the failure of a consore motion against the government's austerity program. The MIB index closed the week at 1,114, up from 1,075 the previous Friday.

London

Share prices rose to new highs as dealers bet on further interest-rate cuts in Britain and Germany. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares finished the week 55.7 points higher at 2,862.9. On Thursday it reached a record high of 2,900.1.

Businesses with construction interests in Germany gained after the cut in German rates. Recland rose 24 percent to 477 and RMC Group rose 21 to 596.

Paris

The CAC-40 index rose 7.7 percent and hit a seven-month high of 1,908.18 on Friday. The easing of German interest rates inspired the new optimism in Paris, which has not had such a strong index since June 19. Traders' fears for the future of the European Monetary System could be expressed in dealing this week, they said.

Singapore

The SES all-Singapore index gained 2.96 points to close at 410.81, after record highs were reached by technical corrections downward.

Tokyo

Share prices ended higher on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as a three-quarter point cut in Japan's discount rate, to 2.5 percent, boosted dealers' slim hopes of a substantial economic recovery.

Zurich

The Swiss Performance Index gained 2.3 points to close at 1,294.10, but dealers said the German rate cuts did not have the expected impact on the Zurich market.

Other Markets

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue-chip companies finished at 17,332.90 yen, up 309.12 yen or 1.8 percent. The Tokyo Stock Price Index rose 9.59 points to 1,308.47. Volume averaged 273 million shares, up from 250 million shares. Speculation of the cent share price higher through Wednesday, but the move was quickly discounted and failed to lift the market on the day of the reduction, Thursday.

2 French Firms Close to Deals With Vietnam

HANOI — The visit of President Francois Mitterrand to Vietnam this week could lead to two major contracts for French companies in a market where competition from Asian nations has become increasingly tough.

Official Statistics

Official statistics issued in December showed that French companies have invested \$322 million in Vietnam, behind Taiwan and Hong Kong but ahead of Japan.

Dutch Truck Maker To Be Dismantled

THE HAGUE — DAF NV, which was found to be insolvent last week, is to be declared bankrupt and dismantled with only its core Dutch heavy truck operations surviving thanks to government aid, according to Dutch officials and news reports.

Under Terms of Deal

Under terms of the deal, only the development and production of heavy-duty trucks will be maintained, the Financier Dagblad newspaper reported Sunday. The paper said the heavy-duty truck division would be run by the new private company, DAF BV, which will be capitalized initially at 1.35 billion guilders.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 5.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their price movements.

Market Data

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists major market indices and stock prices.

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Market Data

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists major market indices and stock prices.

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(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS

Wales Halts England, 10-9, As France Denies Scotland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CARDIFF, Wales — A spectacular opportunity in the first half by Welsh captain Iwan Evans torpedoed England's hopes Saturday of a third straight Five Nations rugby union grand slam.

Wales led 10-9 at the half and there was to be no more scoring, despite the strong English battering in the second half that kept Wales on the defensive.

the championship favorites. Jenkins converted it. Following up a clearance from inside the Welsh 22-meter area just before half-time, Evans hacked the ball ahead, won the chase against winger Rory Underwood and charged through to beat Weh to the touchdown.

King and Michigan Block Purdue, 84-76

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches JIMMY KING scored a career-high 24 points as seventh-ranked Michigan defeated No. 19 Purdue, 84-76, on Sunday in Ann Arbor, Michigan. It was the Boilermakers' second road loss of the season.

Glenn Robinson, a sophomore playing his first season, hit five 3-pointers and matched a season-high with 31 points for Purdue (13-5 overall, 4-5 in the Big Ten). Clarence Mario added 22 points for the Boilermakers.



Duke's Thomas Hill, right, denied Notre Dame's Ryan Hoover as the Blue Devils stopped the Irish.

Pro Bowl: Bills-Cowboys II?

The Associated Press HONOLULU — Following what has become an annual embarrassment by its Super Bowl teams, the American Football Conference was hoping to close the books on the season Sunday with a Pro Bowl victory over the National Football Conference.

The AFC all-stars at least have fared better than the conference's Super Bowl representatives in recent years. AFC teams have won the league's title game nine years in a row, but its all-stars merely have won three of the last four Pro Bowl games. The AFC owns a 13-9 edge in the series.

The game was to be the finale for Mike Singletary, the retiring Chicago Bears linebacker who has played in 10 consecutive Pro Bowls.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Michigan controlled the game the rest of the way until closing 3-pointers by Robinson and Linc Darner cut the final margin to 8.

North Carolina-Charlotte 68, No. 18 Tulane 64 (OT): Bershuan Thompson made a jumper from the top of the key with 23 seconds left in overtime and Jarvis Lang dunked in the closing seconds to give the home team the victory.

In Rosemont, Illinois, Roney Eford scored 24 points as Marquette (17-2, 5-0) won its 10th straight game.

No. 22 Georgia Tech 93, Maryland 79: Travis Best made six of eight 3-point shots and finished with 25 points, leading Georgia Tech (12-6, 5-4 ACC) over Maryland in Atlanta.

No. 25 Michigan State 75, Minnesota 63: In East Lansing, Michigan, Shawn Respect scored 21 of his 38 points in the second half for Michigan State. (AP, UPI)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 5. (Continued) Table listing various OTC stocks with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Table listing various NASDAQ stocks with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

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Table listing various NASDAQ stocks with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

MONDAY SPORTS BOXING

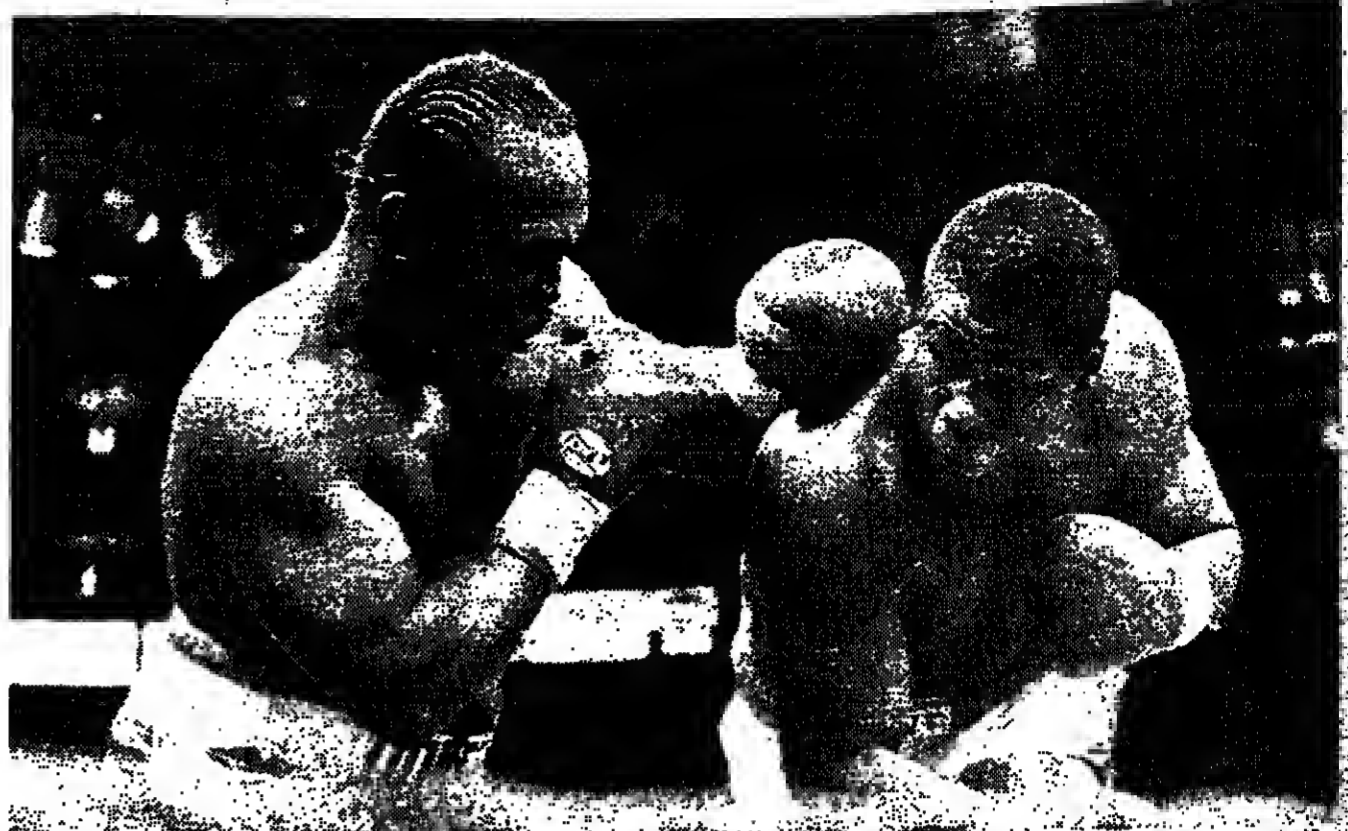
Bowe Stops Dokes in Round One

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Riddick Bowe came home to New York and celebrated as expected, with an almost effortless victory over hapless Michael Dokes, stopping a career-weary challenger in a mere 2 minutes, 19 seconds.

much sooner than he did," said Bowe amid cries from Dokes's corner that the fight should not have been halted.
"I saw early on Michael Dokes in front of me," he said. "I want to win but I don't want to see the man get hurt."

Immediately, Rock Newman, Bowe's manager, said that possible new opponents for what was scheduled to be a pay-per-view TV title defense include the former heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield, Tommy Morris and George Foreman.

"I would welcome that fight," said Bowe, when asked about the possibility of fighting Holyfield next.
Bowe's domination was such that he landed 55 punches to Dokes's 12, leaving the champion to respond to suggestions that he step up the caliber of his opponents.



Riddick Bowe, right, followed through with a right to Michael Dokes in the first — and only — round of their title bout in New York.

Tyson to Champ: You're 'Obese'

Mike Tyson, the imprisoned former heavyweight champion who is from the same Brooklyn, New York, neighborhood as Riddick Bowe, sent Bowe a message Friday — and it wasn't to wish him good luck.
In comments dictated on the telephone to his assistant trainer, Rory Holloway, and then relayed to the media, Tyson called Bowe "obese."

"If it is so, I am ashamed for you," Tyson said in the statement. "And you should be ashamed for yourself because so many people idolize you, such as myself, and it is a shame that you come into a heavyweight championship fight at such an atrocious weight."

The quickness of Bowe's 33rd straight victory, 28th by knockout, left the Madison Square Garden crowd of 16,332 limp. Although admitting to being overanxious, the young champion quickly settled down to target practice against an opponent who had no business being in the ring against him.
Dokes insisted he hadn't been hurt, saying the referee had overruled him if he was hurt.

competent to fight. It was the worst offering in my life," he said.
"I thought it was a good round for him and me. I got a chance to feel his power, and got to know what my game plan was going to be."

seemingly taken too much punishment in his career.
With seats priced up to \$400, the large turnout made for a record Garden gate of \$1,603,425, the irony being that the fight failed by far to approach in substance any number of events held in the storied arena.

die Futch, who has nurtured Bowe from the beginning of his pro career in March 1989. Bowe is Futch's 15th champion in various weight classes.
"Riddick is just a baby, still growing," said Futch, a great-grandfather. "I believe that he will not reach his peak for three more years."

next opponent. Once considered a heavyweight with considerable promise, Mercer proved that his upset a year ago Sunday by the Larry Holmes was on fluke.
"Although his date with Bowe was secure for May 21, Mercer looked out of shape and was ineffective as the judges favored Ferguson, a 35-year-old Philadelphia with a modest 19-9 record.

SCOREBOARD

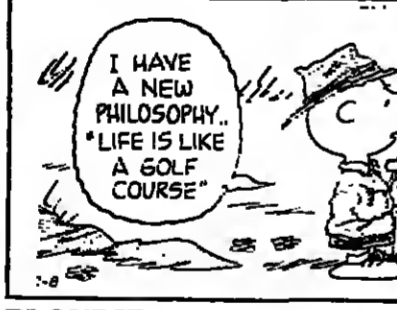
Table containing various sports scores including NBA Standings, SATURDAY'S RESULTS, Major College Scores, and various international sports results like Soccer, Tennis, and Hockey.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO I DO WITH ALL OF WHAT GOOD STUFF?
DOLF
CETTO
ALDLAB
STOLCY

PEANUTS



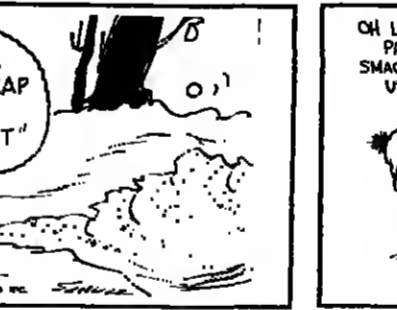
I HAVE A NEW PHILOSOPHY. LIFE IS LIKE A GOLF COURSE.
AND A SAND TRAP RUNS THROUGH IT!

BLONDIE



WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THIS?
I INVENTED IT. OLAF IS MY MIDDLE NAME.
LIVE HAD HEAT-LOAF A HUNDRED DIFFERENT WAYS. I DIDN'T THINK A NEW ONE WAS POSSIBLE. I DID IT!

WIZARD OF ID



NO MATTER WHAT I DO, SOME GROUP IS AGAINST IT!
JUST ONCE, I'D LIKE TO SEE EVERYONE ON MY SIDE!
YOU COULD ABDICATE.

REX MORGAN



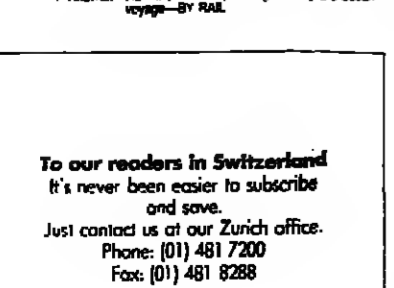
AFTER SPIRO'S FINANCIAL DISCUSSION WITH THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR, HE GOES TO REX'S OFFICE FOR ADVICE.
SPIRO...WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? WHY AREN'T YOU IN THE STORE?
I HAVEN'T OPENED YET...

GARFIELD



WHY DO CATS CLIMB TREES?
FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS.
TWEET TWEET.
THERE'S ONE NOW.

DOONESBURY



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MONDAY SPORTS

ASHE'S DEATH

Arthur Ashe, 49, Loses Battle With AIDS



Ashe, with Mayor DiIulio of New York in August, served as a beacon for future black tennis players.

By Robin Finn
NEW YORK — Arthur Ashe, the only black man to win Wimbledon, the U.S. and Australian Opens and a longtime human-rights activist, died Saturday. He was 49.
A New York Hospital administrator said Ashe died of pneumonia, a complication of AIDS.

With that project safely in the works, he traveled to Washington, where he was part of a group that was arrested while protesting the Bush administration's treatment of Haitian refugees.
But devoting himself to becoming a human billboard in the fight against AIDS was a role Ashe always understood he would eventually accept with his usual poise.

The foundation was something I always knew I wanted to do, long before I went public on April 8, said Ashe, who continued to refer to that date as the beginning of his life as an AIDS activist and the end of his relatively "unfettered" existence as a former tennis champion with an ongoing sports, business, and family agenda.

The Quick, Final Duel

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
NEW YORK — In the four-and-a-half years since Arthur Ashe was diagnosed as having AIDS — living with an immune system his physician described in a news conference Sunday at New York Hospital as "virtually nonexistent" — he was hospitalized only once before the last few days and kept up a schedule that his friends and colleagues described as arduous.

To the End, He Waged a Fight Against Injustices Aplenty

In addition to being a tennis star and a civil-rights activist, Arthur Ashe had been a columnist for The Washington Post since 1978. This is his last column, which was written two weeks ago and appeared in Sunday's editions of The Post.

high school student-athletes is much more serious. In the 16,000 U.S. high school districts, about a third of their student-athletes graduate as functional illiterates — a disproportionate percentage of whom are minorities.

Challenging owners to hire more minorities and chastising baseball for Marge Schott's race-related problems guarantee publicity, but it is not the area of greatest need.

Dodgers vice president Al Campanis, baseball asked the consultants Clifford Alexander and Harry Edwards to examine the issue of racism in baseball. One lesson they learned is that local solutions work best in ensuring any set of desired outcomes.

'Grace, Strength, Courage': Remembering a Legend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The sports world, AIDS activists and politicians paid tribute to Arthur Ashe.
Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who retired from the National Basketball Association last year after testing positive for the AIDS virus: "Arthur Ashe's passing makes this a very sad day, not only for the world of sports but for the entire world. If one can look for hope on this very sad occasion, it is that this is yet another compelling reminder of just how important it is to find a cure for this horrible disease."

SIDELINES

Faldo Wins Johnnie Walker by Stroke

SINGAPORE (Combined Dispatches) — Nick Faldo withstood a strong challenge from fellow Briton Colin Montgomerie on Sunday to capture the \$825,000 Johnnie Walker Classic golf tournament by one stroke with an 11-under-par total 269.

3 Soldiers Injured as Napoli Wins

NAPLES (AP) — Three soldiers were injured Sunday in violence at Napoli's 2-0 victory over Foggia in the Italian soccer league, the ANSA news agency reported.

Rain Again Delays Piggott's Return

DUBAI (Reuters) — The long-awaited return to racing by the veteran British jockey Lester Piggott was postponed Sunday due to heavy rain in the Gulf.

Reynolds Delivers Victory and Snub

NEW YORK (AP) — Harry (Butch) Reynolds has made a winning return to world athletics here after a two-and-a-half-year doping ban, easily winning the 400 meters. He finished the race in 47.16 seconds, well ahead of Kevin Young (48.13) and the Olympic 400-meter hurdles champion, Antonio Pettigrew (48.16).

ASHE: He Gave the World Dignity

(Continued from page 1)
was No. 1. Not once did I see him try to upstage an opponent. Not once did I recall him whining or embarrassing himself or his family.

As an athlete, he won or lost, congratulated an opponent — and moved on. Always with dignity, with his self-respect and sense of self completely intact.

It's funny how we now search long and far for role models, now we wonder whether Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson and Mike Tyson and Pete Rose are worthy of our adulation, of our children's. It was like Arthur Ashe who never really in our sights, never properly appreciated when he was young and healthy and able to dismiss Jimmy Connors in four sets at Wimbledon in 1975.

Who better defined what a role model should be? World-class athlete, pioneer, scholar, author, activist, entrepreneur, fund-raiser, eloquent voice of reason, handsome, family man, member in good standing of any and everything he ever was part of. What else could society ask of a man? Name somebody in sports or out who brought as much to the table, then or now.

It was in two extremely difficult moments, times most of us never have to deal with publicly, that Ashe showed the grace that was characteristic of everything he did.
A heart attack and bypass procedure that ended his career only launched the energy he'd directed toward tennis into a dozen other worthy endeavors. Even after being forced to go public with the fact that he had AIDS, Ashe kept up a frantic work schedule, a pace that would put most healthy men to shame.

When I heard Arthur Ashe had died, I worried about the next generation of kids, many of whom weren't yet born when he became the first black man to win Wimbledon. I worried that they didn't know that what Ashe did was teach all of us that limitations can be shaken, if they weren't self-imposed in the first place.

I remember the time my senior year in high school when I didn't want to go to Marquette Park, a racist neighborhood in Chicago, to play a junior-league tennis match because I'd be the only black kid in the competition. My mother said, "I'm glad Arthur Ashe didn't quit the first time he was the only." She was right and I played.

In my 13 years of being a sports-writer, I had the privilege of being in Arthur's company two dozen or so times. Until the last two or three years, I was too in awe to do any more than stumble through a sentence or two. He was a slight man, even when healthy. But his presence filled the room, especially in the days since April when he kept fighting odds nobody has beaten.



Gartner Lights Up NHL All-Star Game in Montreal

Mike Gartner of the New York Rangers got one past Ed Belfour of the Chicago Blackhawks in the first period to launch the Wales Conference all-stars toward a 16-6 victory over the Campbell Conference squad in Montreal. Gartner scored four goals, including a first-period hat trick, on his first four shots. The 16 goals for one team and 22 overall were both records.

For the Record

Jani Svoboda of Finland broke his own world record Sunday, swimming the 200-meter medley in 1 minute, 56.62 seconds in the final of a World Cup swimming event in Paris on Sunday.
Danayon Losler of New Zealand set a men's 200-meter butterfly short course world record of 1 minute, 54.58 seconds at the World Cup course world record in Paris on Sunday.

In Japan, Women's Giant Slalom And Men's Combined Rained Out

The Associated Press
SHIZUKUI, Japan — Rain continued to fall on the World Alpine Ski Championships on Sunday, and organizers were forced to call off two events. It was the second day in a row and fourth in five that races were scrubbed.
The slalom portion of the men's combined was called off for the second straight day, and the women's giant slalom also was erased. The race jury decided to run the same program on Monday.

Escorts & Guides International Classified. (Continued From Page 4)
Belle Epoch Escort Service
Mercedes Escort Service
Zurich Escort Service
Geneva Escort Service
Yvette Escort Service
International Escorts
Geneva Escort Agency Zurich
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Geneva Escort Agency
Geneva Escort Agency

Baxter? Look Under Humor, Glen Opines

International Herald Tribune
PARIS—Once when the cartoonist Glen Baxter was in New York, the manager of a branch of Doubleday's didn't know where to look for him in his catalogue and only finally

MARY BLUME

turned to humor. "A stab in the dark," Baxter opines. Opine is a favorite Baxter word, as in his caption, "To my mind there's no finer sight than kale moving at speed" opined Millward." Baxter wouldn't use a word as dull as said.

Despite fearful translation problems—"we are never quite sure if his captions are meant to be funny or flat," says Editions Hoebecke, his French publisher—Baxter is much praised in France, where critics see the influence of Dada, Surrealism, Lewis Carroll, Heidegger and Swift.

"The French have fallen rather heavily, Germany has published one book so they're kind of dithering. The Dutch are coming, the Finns have fallen, the Swedes are about to go," Baxter declaims, taking on the tone of an empire builder in Boy Scout shorts. "We've annexed Australia and America. We're having little success in Tehran. I don't know why." He has been plagiarized in Japan.

Baxter was in Paris to open his show at the Samia Saouma gallery in the Marais. "Four madcap days," he tossed off. He has an overgrown crewcut, brindle beard and very clear blue eyes; his wife, Carol, looks like a merry Modigliani. His drawings of old-fashioned cowboys, pith-helmeted explorers and prim prewar young men and women combine square-jawed recitatives with absurdist terror (why is that little girl sawing a goldfish bowl in half?). Samuel Beckett meets Tom Mix.

His cartoons are poker-faced and look as if they had been done in poker work. Their very stillness is sinister; the menace behind the rosbush, the sense of looming fate. Not for nothing is one of his books called "The Impending Gleam." The word impending is Baxter in a nutshell.

"It's a good word, isn't it? I love that word." He is pleased that in Spanish the phrase means not only forthcoming ray of light but also a run in a lady's stocking. He gets fixated on words: For a while it was snows, then wimples as in his caption, "As the purple shadows of twilight began to steal across the courtyard Eric's fingers quivered for a brief moment above the ruins of Mr. Bosworth's wimple."

"It's a really long caption but I love the way it holds it all in time and is slightly sinister. Why should he hide himself in the ruins of someone's wimple? Why indeed? Especially when the wimple looks like an oil derrick.

Baxter was born in 1944 in Leeds, which he says is like growing up in monochrome. He liked the drawings of Charles Addams and Herriman's Krazy Kat, and at 12 fell for Perelman and Thurber when he was given a book of New Yorker fiction.



"SO DID YOU MANAGE TO RESOLVE YOUR LITTLE DISAGREEMENT WITH ERIC?" TRILLED THELMA

Later came Dada, Surrealism, Raymond Roussel and what Baxter calls the serious humor of Marcel Duchamp. A remark he saw in an interview with Jasper Johns sent him off to read Wittgenstein's "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus," which led to a series of drawings in which Baxter cowboys speak Wittgenstein to each other. "I also did a drawing of Zeus in Africa discussing Wittgenstein in the original German," Baxter recalls.

Baxter's first success came not through drawing but through writing. He had been reading New York poetry magazines and was especially attracted by writers such as John Ashberry and Frank O'Hara, who, like him, had been influenced by French Surrealism.

"They saw what I was doing as funny and mysterious so I was published in little poetry magazines in New York. When I first went to New York I read in St. Mark's, in the Bowery. I had on this tweed suit and I tried to read this little short story which was kind of stiff and odd and the audience just fell about laughing. The stiffer I was the funnier they thought it was. It was great."

Until New York he hadn't known his writing was funny—"I'd shown people my work and they'd either fallen

asleep or said, 'Oh there's my taxi,' so I didn't have an audience"—although he says his stories, like his later drawings, were little scenes. "And there's something, you know, slightly wrong, something that doesn't quite fit."

His cowboys, when not spouting Wittgenstein or galloping past pictures ("Hank's tour of the Louvre usually lasted almost 10 minutes"), are Baxter's device for playing with archetypes.

"As a child I was exposed to all those B cowboy movies. Gabby Hayes stomping around saying 'I jes' don't look right,' so all these figures from literature and film got locked in my brain. They are sort of ideal for carrying the message because you're keying into a shared idea. It's the same with the very English types, they're archetypal figures."

His drawings are aimed as much at the ear as at the eye. His feeling for words, he realized a few years ago when listening to Margaret Drabble at a strip joint, came from his past as a stammerer (the occasion was an ex-stammerers' meeting organized by the strip joint's owner).

"Margaret Drabble said that even when she's typing she drifts away from blocking words," Baxter enunciated. Difficult words, he says, still stand out for him as if written against the sky, and stammerers become experts at circumlocution, as he learned as a boy.

"You can't ask the grocer 'Can I have some oranges' because you're going to immediately hit the word c-o-c-an, so you say, 'Good morning, have you any oranges?' Of course the shop's full of oranges—who is this idiot?—so you're in the position of being slightly mad and also there's this fear involved. This childhood fear means I tinker with sentences until I've got them just about right."

Sometimes, not often, Baxter's cartoons are a simple joke ("It was a device for turning school meals back into food"). Usually he draws on what his friend Salman Rushdie calls casual bizarreries and which he finds everywhere in life. He ends his book, "Glen Baxter: His Early Struggles," with a bibliography of every book by someone named Baxter in the libraries of the British Museum and the University of Texas at Austin.

It is riveting, and totally surreal, reading: Henry Foster Baxter's "On Organic Polarity," Winifred J. Baxter's "The Edinburgh Handbook to Housework," "The Locker Room Ballads" of John E. Baxter, both "The Distribution of Load Along Nuts" and "The Fatigue of Bolts and Studs" by Allan Muir Baxter, Hugo F. Baxter's "Sordidant: Poems with Original Drawings," James Keir Baxter's "The Iron Breadboard," which may have been an inspiration for Glen Baxter's invention of panis in welded steel.

"One of my favorites is William Joseph Baxter, who wrote only two books. The first, in 1941, was called 'America and Japan must Work Together.' Timing was his forte, right? He followed this up with his masterpiece in 1946, 'Inflation Is Not Coming.' 'I thought, 'This guy is a genius,'" Glen Baxter intoned.

Epistrophe: Clinton Reconsidered

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Working under the deadline pressure experienced only by drama critics on opening nights, this former presidential speech writer raced back from the inaugural oath-taking at the Capitol to review what Democrats hope will be "Clinton's First Inaugural Address."

Because I did not have a seat on the aisle, I was delayed by the exiting crowd. (The Reverend Jesse Jackson, also eager to get out, inveigled a medical worker to push a stretcher through the mob, crying "Medic coming through" and followed in his wake. Jackson did not make a lot of friends with that maneuver, but certainly displayed his resourcefulness.)

Back at the office, pounding my processor at fever pitch, my literary voice like thin ice breaking, I graded the new president on specifying: nicely thematic ("renewal" or "renew" seven times), suitably metaphoric (seasonality, "forced spring") and blessedly short (14 minutes, JFK length).

That rated a B, but because his delivery was so good and the day was sunny and hope contagious, I gave it a B+ in my political essay. (I would give my own critique an A—because I used *anaphora* for "repeated endings" instead of "repeated beginnings"; the correct term is *epistrophe*.)

Now, as Woodrow Wilson put it, the time for sober second thought: nipping about grammar in the language column.

Subject-verb disagreement. In dumping on the Washington influencers so eager to embrace him, the new president bailed "those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way." *Toil and sweat, like blood, toil, tears and sweat*, its Churchillian predecessor, is a plural subject; it should take the plural verb *send* and *pay*.

Later, in one of the politically pregnant phrases of his speech, he pledged to act not only when vital national interests were at stake but also when "the will and conscience of the international community is defied." In my white-hot review, I wished that he had said "will or conscience," because that would have meant he would not be constrained by the will of other nations, but would act on his own reading of his conscience. Now that I think about it, the *or* would have made it grammatically correct, too, because *will and conscience* is a plural phrase, requiring a plural verb: *are, not is*. Clinton should note on his cuff before the next exam: "Presidents who seek international agreements and agreements with Congress should first set an example with subject-verb agreement."

Pronoun-antecedent disagreement. "And now each in our own way," began a line of the peroration. Wrong. *Each* is singular and *our* is plural, and trying to force them together is like trying to make an agreement between nations whose interests are fundamentally antagonistic. I presume he was avoiding the sexist "each in his or her own way," but he would have been better off with "all of us in our own way."

It wasn't as if William Jefferson Clinton (fitting use of his formal name for the formal occasion—I winced at "I, Jimmy Carter") were rebelling against the rules of grammar. He is a confirmed whomnik, properly using that noxious pronoun in "The world for whom

we hold our ideals, from whom . . . to whom. Generations of Miss Thistlebottoms yet unborn will point with pride to his whom behavior, beyond the call of usage. But they will shudder at:

Raised in unvarnished prosperity, we inherit . . . "He inherits a mistake: You raise cattle; you rear children. This distinction is breaking down, but the purist vote is not to be ignored."

Each other (for one another). "It is time to break the habit of expecting something for nothing from our bad habit of expecting something for nothing from our government or from each other." Each other is limited to two; *one another* is for more than two. He used both in the peroration and batted 500: "We need each other in the peroration and batted 500: 'We need each other' (incorrect) and we must care for one another (correct)." (H. W. Fowler doesn't consider this distinction important, but the style manual of The New York Times rightly holds the line.)

Double negative. Don't use *nor* when *or* is called for. "While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges *nor* fail." The negative *nor* does not go with the negative *or*; it creates a double negative, which is a no-no. Substitute *neither* for the *nor* or change the *or* to *or*.

I am all for reducing the size of the White House staff by 25 percent, as candidate Clinton promised; but maybe he should leave unfiled a couple of national security slots and hire one good copy editor.

At his confirmation hearings after designation as secretary of commerce, Ron Brown skillfully slipped around conflict-of-interest questions but may have tripped up on the meaning of a modifier. He promised "vehement enforcement" of U.S. trade laws, especially regarding anti-dumping statutes that so troubles our European allies, some of whom like to dump.

The word usually needed to *enforcement* is *vigorous*. Departure from cliché is to be commended, but is *vehement* from Brown meant? One sense of the word is "powerful," so he can find support in the dictionaries, but most of us take *vehement* to mean "ferveat, impassioned," even to the point of "red-faced, heated, angry."

Let us look with amused concern at the mixture of metaphor put forward by Jim Sasser, senator from Tennessee, about William Jefferson Clinton's command of domestic issues: "This guy knows his oats."

As noted by Louis Jay Herman, consigliere of the Goichal Gangsters, "Mr. Clinton may be feeling his oats, but he knows his onions."

The mangling of metaphors may become a mark of membership in the Clinton administration, reports Cy Liberman of Arden, Delaware. Samuel R. Berger, the deputy national security adviser, emerged from the basement of the White House to appear on "This Week With David Brinkley" and answer a question with "We ought to put our shoulder to the grindstone on that one."

Well, they promised us change. The rest of us have our noses to the wheel.

New York Times Service

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WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.



North America
Showers and perhaps heavy thunderstorms will rumble across Houston Wednesday and could reach New Orleans on Thursday. New York City and Washington, D.C., will be seasonally out and dry Tuesday through Thursday. More rain is likely in California.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.

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CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 5.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 5.

BOOKS

MURDOCH
By William Shawcross. Illustrated. 492 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.
Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang
As he demonstrated more than a dozen years ago in "Side-show: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia," William Shawcross is an outstanding British journalist: a probing researcher, a dramatic storyteller and a writer with a sense of justice. These characteristics are also evident much of the time in "Murdoch," his biography of Rupert Murdoch, the communications magnate who owns newspapers, magazines, a television network, a satellite television service, a book publishing house and a Hollywood

movie studio. These international companies make Murdoch one of the most important figures delivering words and pictures to the global village. Considering Shawcross's deserved professional reputation, it's surprising to read this admission at the beginning of what he calls an unauthorized biography of his cooperative subject: "Because he had been most helpful and never sought to impose any conditions on me, I sent him the draft so that he could point out what was fact and error. On the same basis, I showed parts of all of the manuscript to others involved. He then decided to make no comment." This statement doesn't quite suffice. Shawcross says that when Murdoch agreed to be interviewed by him, "he asked for no control."

But there is an unwritten rule for the most esteemed American biographers that a subject does not read what is written about him before publication. With this caveat, it must quickly be said that "Murdoch" is a highly informative work that should appeal to the millions of readers and viewers entertained or repelled by the material put out by Murdoch's companies. Shawcross's well-documented book is filled with inside tales about business negotiations, especially when Murdoch was in bidding wars for publications against his arch-rival, Robert Maxwell. The author says that even though both men had an insatiable hunger to build powerful communications empires, the conservative Murdoch hated to have his name linked with the flamboyant Maxwell.

Stories about about the Murdoch empire, which began in Adelaide, Australia, and expanded to London, New York and Hollywood. Along the way to wealth and power, Murdoch dropped his leftist views at Oxford and began his profitable friendships with conservative politicians and influence peddlers: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Ronald Reagan, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Roy Cohn. Shawcross tells how Murdoch supported them editorially not out of friendship but for business reasons. In "Murdoch," Murdoch's politics can best be found not in his convictions but in his ledger books. Two questions are raised by "Murdoch." First, what makes Rupert run? Second, are his newspapers and his line of entertainment goods classy or sleazy, and as a

corollary, does he care as long as they are profitable? The biography is not precise about what drives Murdoch. Although "Murdoch" isn't a psychology, a little less objectivity and more interpretation by the author would have been welcome. As for the inherent value of the product delivered by Murdoch's media empire, Shawcross leaves a strong impression that the great acquirer is a genius at down-marketing: taking the low road to gain readers and audiences. Although Shawcross declines to pass judgment on his subject, in "Murdoch" he does provide plenty of ammunition for readers to draw their own conclusions.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
ACCORDING to Dr. Johnson, when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight it concentrates his mind wonderfully. The bridge equivalent, less lethal, concerns a man who is trying to make a slam when missing two aces. If he is playing for a very high stake, he can be expected to make a desperate effort to turn disaster into triumph. The diagrammed example was played in a rubber bridge game at TGR's Club in London, and the South player was Irving Rose, one of the world's most brilliant card players. After finding a spade fit his partner took a wild shot at six spades, thinking that his partner was likely to have an ace in a red suit. This is admittedly a difficult bidding situation since blackwood is of little value when holding a void suit.

Bridge hand diagram showing cards in North, South, West, and East hands. Includes bidding sequence and a note about the hand's outcome.

Get your point across in no time.

Table listing international access numbers for AT&T USADirect Service across various countries like Australia, France, Italy, etc.

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